PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA. Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,851—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1896. [TEN PAGES.]

BRANCH OF THE YAL ASIATIC SO

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PERFECT IN ACTION ;
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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	28th Nov.
* ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	5th Dec.
B.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th ,,
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	19th ,,
B.L. COROMANDEL	4652	F. H. Seymour	26th ,,
			1897
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	2nd Jan.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th ,,
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crowe	16th ,,
M.* CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	23rd ,,
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	30th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crowe	13th ,,
M.* INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	20th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crowe	13th ,,
M.* AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	20th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th ,,
M.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crowe	10th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th ,,
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	1st May.

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.

Steamers marked M* proceed to Marseilles only, and passengers cannot be booked to London by long sea route by these vessels, but passengers for Brindisi can tranship at Port Said.

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Bombay, 6th November, 1896.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

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GISELA	G. de Grisogono	4,253	350	7th Jan.

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Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MEDUSA	G. Walluschnig	2,706	350	21st Dec., 1896.

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S.S. R. RUBATTINO ……10th Dec. 1896

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For freight and passage apply to

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S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 24th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE VIA CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 28th Nov., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 26th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, about 26th Nov., at 7 a.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 1st December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 28th Nov., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
OCEANIEN	4259	Schmitz	28th Nov. 1896.
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. ,,
YARRA	4255	Coispellier	23rd Jan. 1897.
SYDNEY	4232	Aubert	20th Feb. ,,
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	20th Mar. ,,
MELBOURNE	4080	Rogliano	17th April ,,

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F. MITCHELL, Proprietor.
T. EMPSON, Business Manager.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Italian Steamer "R. RUBATTINO," Captain M. SAPORITI, are informed of her arrival from GENOA on the 21st instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, and all Claims for short Delivery, &c., must be sent in before the Departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. CROCCO,
T. MASSARI,
Agents.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle. 22nd Nov., 1896.

WANTED

AN EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGER for the INDORE-STATE COTTON MILLS. Salary according to qualifications, ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 per month, with commission on profits, up to 5 per cent.

Apply, with testimonials, to the Minister, through

B. A. GUPTE,
Secretary, P. W. D. Durbar, Indore.

WALKING STICKS.
CROOK—
—HANDLES

PLAIN AND SILVER MOUNTS.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

No. 576 OF 1896.

In the Matter of GORAKHRAM ANANTRAM, formerly carried on business as a piece-goods merchant in Bombay in the name of MUNCHARAM BHUGATRAM, at Cawnpore in the name of ANANTRAM BHUGATRAM, and at Calcutta in the name of SADASUK ANANTRAM; an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the Joint Petition of Canji CHEKU, a partner in the firm of Morarji Velji, Jivram Vasanji and Madhowji Thakersi, the Petitioning Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvent verified by the declaration of the said Petitioning Creditors Canji Cheku, Jivram Vasanji and Mathowji Thakersi was filed in this Honourable Court on this day, and whereas the said Gorakram Anantram has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria Chapter twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects. Dated this twenty-first day of November, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-six.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 21st day of November, 1896.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm.
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS."
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LAURIE'S GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL,
DELHI.

Situated outside the Native City, most healthy locality, oldest establishment in the North-West.

Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted. Branches at Allahabad, Agra and the Longwood, Simla.

SHERRY.

"LA TORRE," a natural Solera, is a Dry Wine, combining great Flavor with Delicacy of Bouquet.

Rs. 27-10, CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated glass and crockeryware, handsome Hinks' table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian carpets, a first-rate Frisher and Rossman's lock stitch sewing machine, fancy table ornaments, pictures, one handsome strong-built victoria in very good order, one gentleman saddle by Peat, sets of single harness, books, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of H. H. SWAN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood substantial-made household furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts, and others, best electro-platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany full-sized slate billiard table by Thurston, with balls, cues, &c., handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Persian carpets, Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strong English-built victoria on C spring by Windower, one very powerful and handsome grey Australian horse quiet in harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of H. C. BURDER, Esq., solicitor.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 brass-framed cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co.
1 ebonized cottage pianoforte by Rose and Co.
10 bags, each 2 cwts, Crisp Farina.
10 „ 2 cwts, Prime sifted Farina.
5 cases sanitary powder and liquid.
1 box containing ladies' second-hand dresses, &c., belonging to a deceased lady.
1 gold and 5 metal watches.
A quantity of household furniture, consisting of sofas and chairs, tables and teapoys, easy and reclining chairs, sideboard, dressing and washhand tables, cloth press, chest of drawers, almyrah, door curtains with poles, &c.
One Columbian large cooking stove.
A quantity of patent medicine.
By order of Doolubhdass Canjee, and on account and at the risk of Munsookhchund Kustoorchund—
120 lbs. Busrai silk.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong light victoria.
1 handsome strong-built vis-a-vis.
1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 grey Arab pony, 13-3, good for polo, going in harness and saddle.
1 tricycle in good order.
1 spring frame "weeppet" bicycle by Lidley and Biggs (a very rare machine.)
1 dummy suitable for horse.

Ex. s. s. Deepdale.

1 English-built self-driving park-phaeton, with immoveable coach-box, at the back lined brown, with lamps, by Walter of Croydon.
1 tricycle in good order.
The property of a gentleman—
1 handsome fast bay waler gelding quiet in single and double harness.
The property of a gentleman going home.
1 stylish victoria with a powerful chestnut waler and harness.
1 pair of chestnut powerful C. B. ponies, 4 years old, going in harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co. an invoice of fancy goods, suitable for presents, consisting of Albums of cabinet and cart-de-visit size, ladies' companions, platedware, Christmas flowers, toilet sets, mechanical toys, leather purses, cricket sets, tennis balls, vaporizors, large size majolica bull-dogs, game toys, writing desks, leather goods, and many other fancy articles.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, opposite the Fine Art Gallery, on account of the concerned the following, consisting of musical boxes, albums, photo-frames, leather hand and brief bags, travelling bags, wall brackets, work boxes, jewellery cases, writing cases, platedware, cricket sets and requisites, tennis bats, walking sticks, cash boxes, dressed dolls, mechanical toys, accordeons, violens, etc.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Esplanade Road, Fort, in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Hamilton and Co., the stock-in-trade of a furniture merchant closing business, consisting of very valuable and substantial French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, of the latest design and best workmanship, consisting of drawing-room suite, revolving top office table, elegant single and double mirror door almyras, marble top table, teapoys, dressing and washhand tables to match, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

1 German boar hound, 2 years old, climatized, a nice opportunity for Rajas.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1896.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 35 F. P. BALES OF JOWRA-NEEMUCH COTTON.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, in the Press Godown of Thaker Lukhmidas Kessowjee, by order of Marwaree Mooltanchund Harjanmull, and on account and at the risk of Sha Damjee Arjun and Co.—

35 F. P. bales of Jowra-Neemuch cotton.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain, and other Sweepings etc., etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 p. m., at the abovementioned place.—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grains, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, etc., etc.,

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.

SALE of MOST VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES on the south side of Sankli Road, Byculla, between the Clare and Ripon Roads, including the building known as Jubilee Buildings, European quarters, and vacant land suitable for buildings:—

By order of the mortgagees, the Eastern Mortgage and Agency Company, Limited, and with the consent of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Samuel Essajee Pinglay, an Insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd December, 1896, at 4 p.m. on the premises, the following properties:—

PARTICULARS.

All those pieces of forest land, situate on the south side of Sankli Road in the island and registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly computed to contain by admeasurement 17,894 square yards or thereabouts, but found on a recent survey to contain by admeasurement a somewhat smaller area, and to contain together with the hereditaments hereinafter mentioned 18,204 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue as follows, viz.:—

Old Nos.	New Nos.	Old Survey Nos.	New Survey Nos	Area Sq. yds.	Rent Rs. a. p.
172	13,687	298	1-2/3,550	3,150	0 12 8
14 and 15	13,514	299	1-2/3,551	4,700	1 2 10
72	13,569	300	1-2/3,552	1,950	0 7 8
74	13,571	300	9/3554	8,040	2 0 2
191	B 13,710	295	B3 3,550	77	0 0 3
191	13,710	295	3-4 3,550	96 part of 1142 3-9	0 1 9

together with the messuages, dwelling-houses, stables, outhouses and other buildings standing on the said pieces of land and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 3,898, street No. 85, Ripon Road, and ward No. 3,899 to 3,907 and street Nos. 86 to 94, Sankli Street, 3,904 to 3,907, streets No. 885 to 94, Ripon Road, and bounded on the east, formerly partly by the property of his late Highness Aga Khan, partly by the property of the Convent School, and partly by the property of Rustomjee Jal, and now by the property of Pallonjee Pestonjee, on the west partly by the property of Mooljee Jetha and partly by the property of Kulliandas Keerparam, on the north partly by the said Sankli Road, and partly by the property of the said Mooljee Jetha, and on the south partly by the hereditaments hereinafter described, partly by the property of Khoja Gulam Hussein, partly by the property of Bora Karim Topash, and partly by the porperty of Dayacooverbai, widow of Ghellabhoy Doolabhdas.

Also, all those three several pieces of fazendari (or perpetual leasehold) and containing respectively 2,500, 1,500, and 2,500 square feet, be the same more or less, but now formed into one piece of land computed to contain 6,500 square feet or 722 2-9 square yards, situate on the north side of Ghellabhoy Doolabdas Street near Ripon-Road, in the Island and registration subdistrict of Bombay, and bounded on the north by the hereditaments hereinbefore described, on the west partly by the property of Sherifbhoy Gangji and Mulabhoy John Mahomed and partly by land reserved for a new Municipal Road, on the south by said Gesllabhoy Doolabdas Street, and on the east by property of Khoja Gullam Hoosein, which said three several pieces of land were respectively demised by three several indentures of lease as follows, viz:—27th January, 1878, an indenture made between Ghellabhai Doolabhdas of the one part, and Allarakhia Currumsey of the other part, 17th October, 1879, an indenture made between Ghellabhai Doolabhdas of the one part and Memon Meeya Hajee Ebrahim of the other part, and 8th August, 1880, an Indenture made between Ghellabhai Dhoolabhdas and Manordas Goverdhandas of the one part and Meeya Ahmed Hajee Ebrahim of the other part, at the several rents of Rs. 20, Rs. 12 and anna one by the said three several leases respectively reserved, together with the messuages or dwelling-houses and other buildings standing thereon, assessed by the said Municipality under ward Nos. 3893, and 3894 and Street Nos. 80 and 81, Ripon Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Brown and Moir, attorneys to the mortgagees, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1896.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
BLUE DRILL CLOTH.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 2nd December, for the supply of 30,000 yards of BLUE DRILL CLOTH, and 4,300 BLUE COTTON TURBANS.

2. Tenders must be obtained from the undersigned, and sent in with a deposit of Rs. 500 as security for due fulfilment of contract.

3. Samples can be seen upon application to the undersigned.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
ACTING GENERAL STOREKEEPER,
General Storekeeper's Office, Fergusson Road, Bombay, 17th November, 1896.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
COCOANUT OIL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, December 2nd, for the supply of Cocoanut Oil, required by the Company for twelve months, commencing the first day of February 1897, estimated at 500 tons.

2. Tenders must be obtained from the undersigned, and sent in with a deposit of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of contract.

3. Sample can be seen upon application to the undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
ACTING GENERAL STOREKEEPER.
General Storekeeper's Office, Fergusion Road, Bombay, 13th November, 1896.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,
COTTON WASTE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 p.m., (gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, December 2nd, for the supply of Cotton Waste required by the Company for twelve months, commencing the first day of February, 1897, estimated at 225 tons.

2. Tenders must be obtained from the undersigned and sent in with a deposit of Rs. 1,000, as security for the due fulfilment of Contract.

3. Samples can be seen upon application to the undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
ACTING GENERAL STOREKEEPER.
General Storekeeper's Office, Fergusson Road, Bombay, 13th November, 1896.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

THIS BANK is now prepared to receive DEPOSITS for periods not exceeding 5 months at SPECIAL RATES which may be learned on application.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 13th November, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVERAL TRADES and BUSINESSES CARRIED on by the firm of DADABHOY HORMUSJEE AND CO. will be CONTINUED to be carried on in the same name by the Undersigned.

SORABJEE DADABHOY HORMUSJEE DUBASH.
KAWASJEE DADABHOY HORMUSJEE DUBASH.

GREAT
AMERICAN PRESCRIPTION.

TWENTY YEARS' RESEARCH has brought to light a guaranteed Remedy for NERVOUS DEBILITY, the ERRORS of YOUTH, LOST MANHOOD, Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Bladder, Gravel, Kidney and Liver complaints, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs. The Prescription is in the hands of a Minister who will befriend anyone suffering from these enervating diseases. It has

CURED THOUSANDS.

Merely send self-addressed stamped envelope to the Rev David Jones, Ray Villa, Lewes, England, when the Prescription will be sent FREE OF CHARGE, care of this Paper

WANTED.

WANTED, AT ONCE, TEMPORARY OVERSEERS, on Rs. 80 with Travelling allowance Rs. 30 per mensem, and SUB-OVERSEERS on Rs. 30 to 50 with Travelling allowance Rs. 15 per mensem. They will be required to furnish Security.

Apply sending Copies of Certificates to the Executive Engineer, Bijapur.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, BAILING PRESSES for PRESSING HAY. A full description stating Cubical contents and weight of pressed bale, labour required for working, capability of bale-out-turn per hour, price, place of delivery, etc., etc., to be sent please to

A. T. SHUTTLEWORTH,
Conservator of Forests, First Grade, on Special Famine duty, Poona.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated, for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

SERVANTS' CLOTHING.

DARK-MAROON Cloth, at Re. 1 8 per yard
DARK-BLUE Cloth, at „ 1 8 „
Apply to

THE ELGIN MILLS,
CAWNPORE.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15) Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	Rs. 6	

Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, as follows:—

1 second-hand large size double door safe, size 60×48×28 inches, very durable and strong.
1 second-hand large size double door safe, size 38×27×30 inches.
8 cases gilt mouldings and 100-125 bundles of 8 sticks ½in.
1 case gilt mouldings 5-8 inches.
587 bundles mouldings ½, 5-8 and ¾ inches.
80 casks portland cemment.
20 casks best Hongkong cement.
3 hogsheads 149 im. gallon brandy 40 O. P.
5 quarter-cask do. do.
1 hogshead 50 im. gallon whisky, 50 O. P.
2 quarter-casks do. do.
1 cask portwine.
26 boxes Irish whisky, damaged by white ants.
15 boxes Duc de Montebello, champagne, cuvee extra, chateau de marevil.
10 boxes do. do. do. in pints.
10 do. manzanilla sherry.
10 do. vino de pasto sherry.
10 cases mineral water.
1 case 30 doz. fancy cartoon boxes of notepapers and envelopes suitable for 'Xmas presents.
18 cases blacking in tin boxes.
50 cases and 50 lb. tins Italian lacteau flour.
11 pieces W. rubber valves.
1 roll red rubber sheet.
On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor R. N. Karavala—
2 cases 40 dozen cycle cups.
On account of the concerned—
2 cases 80 dozen Japanese undershirts.
1 do. 49 do. Turkish towells.
14 pieces Venetian coating.
50 do. khaki drill.
A lot of furniture, cosisting of round table, cupboards, sofas, bedsteads, corner shelfs, easy and arm chairs,

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

LATEST MEDALS:—Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1895.
Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1896.

FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN AT 'XMAS TIME.

What more welcome PRESENT could be thought of than a HAMPER of REALLY CHOICE CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR"

Orders now booked for delivery to any part of the United Kingdom and South Africa FREE of all CHARGES to the recipient.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED,

CAPITAL FULLY PAID............ £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL........................£800,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping.
Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Foochow.
Manila.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
Tientsin.

BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND. | THE CITY BANK, LIMITED
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange: grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact general banking business connected with the East.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.................................$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co)
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,30,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... „ 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.
GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Terms may be ascertained on application.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....................£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... £557,312 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C HENRIOT
Manager.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship, Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £12,000,000 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 9
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 9
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY

GRESHAM
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1848.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

ANNUAL INCOME ....£ 1,084,823
ASSETS ....£ 5,902,483
PAYMENTS UNDER POLICIES £12,865,781

In form of Policy, prompt settlement of claims equitable dealing with Policyholders, in strength of organisation, and in everything which contributes to the Security, Cheapness and Popularity of Life Assurance.

THIS SOCIETY STANDS UNSURPASSED.

For Forms of application, &c., Apply to:—

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 60 YEARS.

INVESTED FUNDS OVER 9 MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE Insurance at Current Rates.

LIFE: Whole Term, Short Period, and Endowment Assurance issued at moderate rates.

9-10ths of Profits in Participating Class divided amongst Policy-holders.

The LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS, of 35s. per cent. per annum, or £8-15 per cent. for the quinquennium has been declared at each valuation and compares favourably with that of the very best Proprietary or Mutual Companies.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business or Travel in India and abroad without restriction. The following are some of the Risks covered by the ACCIDENT POLICY:—

RIDING, DRIVING, and WALKING.—Outdoor Accidents, on the Road, or in the Street.

BUSINESS and PROFESSIONAL ACCIDENTS.—All classes of Working and Manufacturing Risks.

HOME and DOMESTIC CASUALTIES.—Arising from moving up and down Stairs or about the Rooms, in the Yard and in the Garden.

TRAVELLING.—By River, Sea, Railway, Tramway, &c.

INJURIES.—Caused by Animals, Snakes, &c.

ACCIDENTS ARISING out of SPORTS and PASTTIMES as Cricket, Golf, Football, or Polo, or while Boating, Bicycling, Bathing, Fishing, Hunting, Shooting, Skating, Tricycling, &c.

Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, etc., and full information can be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, 29, Esplanade Road,
OR
B. SMYTH & Co., 12, Bank Street,
Agents.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Yens 12,000,000 = Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL... .... „ 4,500,000 = .. 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND................ „ 4,130,000 = .. 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro. tem.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h., 12m. Sun sets, 5h., 21m. High water, 0-56m., 5-27a. Low water, 7-0m., 6-27a.
Fifth Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Result of University Examination, F. C. E.
Meeting of Parsees *re* Famine, Parsee Benevolent Institution, 5 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Prayer meeting, 5-45 p.m.; Debate, 8-45 p.m.
University Examinations: B.A., Second B.Sc., L.C.E., 1st LL.B., and M.D.
Roller Skating Rink.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court this (Monday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Hooseinee entered the dock on Friday, and the steamer Clan Fraser on Saturday; the steamers Satrunjee and Mikado left it on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Marquis Bacquehem left the dock on Saturday.

THEFT AT THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.—George Lazarus, a patient in the European General Hospital, has reported to the police the theft of Rs. 95 from under his pillow.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of October last was 3,379, daily average 109, and the total of new admissions, 1,596—Parsis 1,016, Hindus 476, and other castes, 144. The number of children vaccinated was 99.

FORT PRESS COMPANY.—The annual general meeting of shareholders of the above company which was to be held on Saturday afternoon at its registered office, press premises, Lower Colaba, was postponed to Saturday next, owing to the want of a quorum.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—About 7 o'clock on Thursday evening last, Chedalal Hazarimul, residing on the ground-floor of a house at Bhuleshwar, went out on some business, leaving his servant in charge of the house. On returning home about a couple of hours afterwards, he found the servant had disappeared. This aroused his suspicions. He examined the room and found his boxes broken open and currency notes and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 165, stolen. The police on an inquiry ascertained that the servant left Bombay the same evening for Bindrabun, his native village. Advices have been wired thither for his arrest.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	Lorraine	L Ganne.
Overture	King's Lieutenant	E Titl.
Valse	Toreador	Royle.
Selection	The Bohemian Girl	Balfe.
Dance	La Mousme	L Ganne.
Galop	The Tourist's	Fredhe.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH RECREATION CLUB.—The concert and dance given by the members of the Government Telegraph Recreation Club came off very successfuly, on Friday, the 20th instant. The concert opened with a well executed pianoforte trio by the Misses A. and G. Thorpe and Miss K. Collett. Messrs. W. H. Brumby, Long and Mackinnon contributed a comic song each in capital style, and all three gentlemen received well deserved encores. Mr. G. Evans' rich baritone voice was heard to great advantage in his song, "Oh Promise Me." The voices of Miss F. McLean and Miss A. G. Thorpe blended very harmoniously in the duet, "To the Woods"; the latter also sang "La Serenata" with a violin obligato by Capt. Mathews. Mrs. Nigel Jones sang "Come Back to Erin" to Miss Nigel Jones' accompaniment, and notwithstanding a severe cold, delivered her song with much feeling and expression. Dr. Pollen kindly contributed a recitation, entitled "Ask Mama," in an extremely pleasing and humorous style. Mr. C. B. Williams was simply inimitable in his song, "The Frenchman." Mrs. Shapere's mandoline solo was very much admired. A novelty was provided in a band of five banjos and two mandolines, which received and responded to a vociferous encore. The programme concluded with a well-rendered quartette. Mr. Rowe deserves great credit for his stage management and for the successful programme he arranged, Miss G. Thorpe also for so ably presiding at the piano, and Messrs. Perkins and Page, and the honorory secretary, Mr. Mathews, for the enjoyable dance which followed, at 11 p.m., and terminated late next morning.

PARSEE SANITARIUM SUBJECT TO HOUSE TAX.

MR. C. N. SEDDON, Administrator of the Sachin State, heard an appeal made by the trustees of the Parsee Sanitarium at Bhimpur, near Surat, which had been assessed at Rs. 91 for the year 1896-97. Mr. Dadysett, barrister-at-law, appeared to argue against the levy of the tax. Mr. Seddon, in giving his decision on the appeal, said: Mr. Dadysett's argument that the building must be exempted, because were it in Bombay it would be exempted from the consolidated rate or general tax under section 77 of the Bombay Municipal Act. I am not concerned to decide whether it would in Bombay be so exempted or not. It might or might not be held to be a "charitable" building under the Act, and as such it might or might not be exempted. But there is a difference between Bombay and Bhimpur. In Bombay the Chief Presidency Magistrate would decide whether the building is or is not a "charitable" building. In Bhimpur I have to decide whether motives of policy and equity demand that the tax should not be levied, and whether the house-tax scheme sanctioned by Government did or did not contemplate the taxation of this sanitarium. With regard to the second point I have no doubt whatever. The present house-tax scheme was proposed by Mr. Cadell in his letter No. 38 of 16th January, 1895. In paragraph 16 of that letter referring to rule 4, Mr. Cadell wrote:—"It may as well be remarked here, to save future trouble, that it is not intended to exempt from taxation such buildings as the Sanitaria for the Hindu and Parsee communities. These are not available for the general public; and, although no doubt built with a charitable object, are by no means occupied by persons in a poverty-stricken condition. These latter get all the advantages of the place for nothing, but that is no reason why their 'residences should be exempt.'" This opinion was endorsed by the Agent to his Excellency the Governor in his letter No. 114 of 15th February 1895. In para 6 (d) of that letter Mr. Lely wrote (to the Commissioner, N. D.): "In rule 2 (a) of the Bungalow Rules the insertion of 'corporate body' may cause disputes instead of removing it, for the owners of the Sanitaria are not corporate bodies I should think 'person or body of person' would be better, or 'person' alone would do according to the ordinary law of interpretation." This means to say that Mr. Lely, endorsing the opinion that the Sanitaria should be taxed, proposes a phraseology which he considers best suited to ensure that taxation. Mr. Cadell adopted the phrase "person or body of persons," and the rules were finally sanctioned by Government. For these reasons I see no reason to doubt that the original scheme has always contemplated the taxation of these Sanitaria. With regard to the second point, it appears to me to be, if possible, clearer still. Mr. Cadell, in the extract I have quoted, puts the matter in a nutshell. No one but a Parsee can go to a Parsee Sanitarium. Any Parsee can do so provided he gets permission from the Trustees. The place is really something like a a free hotel. I can see no reason why the persons who own the place should not contribute to the expenses which we have to undergo for their comfort. It is a luxury enjoyed by the Parsee community—the luxury of free lodging. I reject the appeal and confirm the tax.

THE DEPUTY HEALTH OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now it has been decided to appoint Deputy Health Officers in every ward for the safety of public health, and it is a right step in the right direction. But at the same time our Municipality should take into consideration that when Government engage passed medical men under Rs. 100 per month rising to the present salary now offered, *i.e.*, Rs. 200 to Rs. 300, there is no reason to see why our Corporation should be so prodigal as to pay double and triple of that amount. Is there any scarcity of medical men? Hundreds of boards are seen hanging in all localities. A chance should be given to all nationalities and not only one. Why Christians, Mahomedans, Hindus, and Israelites should have no chance? Because they are not experts! Superintendents of this as well as of other up-country municipalites if offered a somewhat reasonable increase will satisfy all concerned and will work with zeal. Extracts of rate-payers can be used economically.—Yours, &c.,

A SYMPATHISER OF FINANCE OF OUR MUNICIPALITY.
Nov. 21.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. LAWRENCE.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Lawrence, Commander A. J. G. Piffard, arrived in harbour, on Friday night, at 10 p.m., from Bushire, which port she left on the 14th instant. Since leaving Bombay on the 23rd May last, the Lawrence has been cruising in the Gulf. She has come here to be docked for usual repairs, and will remain in port for about a fornight, and will leave again for the above port.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on Saturday last, the trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey and the same common jury.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

Yakoob Samshain, an Israelite, was charged with having, on the 20th September last, attempted to murder his wife, Sonbai, with a knife, and with voluntarily causing her grievous hurt, and simple hurt. Mr. Binning, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Strangman appeared for the defence.

A few more witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecution. Madan Cutchra deposed to the accused having admitted committing the deed. Inspector Hurst deposed to the prisoner taking out the knife from the fire-place, with marks of fresh blood upon it, in the presence of the *panch*, and to his pointing out to him a dhotur which also bore fresh marks of blood, and which he (the prisoner) was wearing at the time he assaulted his wife.

His Lordship here desired to put a few questions to the prisoner to enable him to explain certain points in the evidence, warning him at the same time, that he might not answer the questions if he thought that it would prejudice his case.

The Judge: Did you give the knife to Inspector Hurst?

Prisoner: I do not wish to answer any question, or to make any statement. I leave the case in the hands of my counsel.

Mr. Binning then summed up the evidence on behalf of the prosecution.

Mr. Strangman, in addressing the jury on behalf of the prisoner, commented at some length on the evidence adduced by the prosecution, and, in doing so, asked the jury to look at the knife and to judge for themselves if that was a weapon—quite a blunt knife—which would have been used by the prisoner if he wished to cut the nose of his wife. The prisoner assaulted the woman under grave provocation, but it was never his intention to murder her.

His Lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said the learned counsel had wisely abstained from urging the defence that the injuries were self-inflicted, and had indirectly admitted that the prisoner committed the assault. It was impossible to deny upon the evidence that he had done so. The learned counsel, his lordship remarked, had exercised a wise discretion in not contesting the fact of the assault; and the question before the jury was whether the assault was committed with the intention to murder, or whether the offence was, in the opinion of the jury, upon the evidence, only that of voluntarily causing grievous hurt. His lordship read portions of the evidence, with comments upon it, to guide the jury to a correct verdict. Supposing the jury arrived at the conclusion that the prisoner had no intention to murder the woman, the next question was whether he intended to disfigure or voluntarily cause her grievous hurt. Did he intend to mar or spoil her face? The jury had to consider upon the evidence whether they thought the prisoner caused grievous hurt, or simple hurt. If he gave her any pain of any sort, he would be guilty of causing hurt. As to the plea of provocation, the jury had to consider whether the provocation was given immediately before the assault, and was such as to deprive the man of all self-control. If he had time to cool down after receiving some provocation, it would not in law be either grave or sudden provocation, and would be no defence to the charge.

The jury, after a short consultation, convicted the prisoner of causing simple hurt under provocation.

His Lordship said the jury should find whether it was grave and sudden provocation. If upon the evidence the jury were of opinion that the provocation was neither grave nor sudden, they had to say so by their verdict. The verdict of causing simple hurt under provocation, was not a verdict which his lordship could accept.

The jury retired again, and on their returning into court, the foreman delivered a verdict, by seven against two, of guilty of causing simple hurt under grave and sudden provocation.

His Lordship said he was sorry he could not agree with the verdict. He would consider the question whether there ought to be a new trial. The jury were discharged.

The foreman of the jury: My lordship, may I ask a question for the satisfaction of the jury, whether there—

His Lordship: I cannot hear you now; I have already discharged the jury.

The prisoner was thereupon removed from the dock.

CUTTING A WIFE'S NOSE WITH A RAZOR.

Sakharam Tanoo was charged with having, on the 3rd September last, voluntarily caused grievous hurt by cutting the nose of his wife Succoo with a razor. It appeared that the husband and wife lived in a room at Colaba. On the afternoon of the 3rd September, the prisoner fastened the door of his room from inside, and sitting upon his wife's chest, he cut her nose with a razor. The woman raised an alarm which attracted the attention of the neighbours. On the prisoner unfastening the door, Succoo rushed out, holding her *sarree* to her nose which was bleeding. The prisoner also came out of the room, locked the door, and went to the bazaar. Succoo went and made a complaint at the police station, and a policeman went and arrested the prisoner on the road to the bazaar. He told the policeman that he was the person who had cut his wife's nose, and he took him to his room and gave up the razor with which he had committed the offence. There were stains of blood on the prisoner's clothes. The jury returned a unanimons verdict of guilty, and his lordship sentenced the prisoner to rigrous imprisonment for five years, remarking that he had been guilty of a most barbarous crime.

The court adjourned till 11 o'clock this (Monday) morning.

INDIAN YARNS IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJI HORMUSJI and Co.'s cotton circular, dated Hongkong, Nov. 4, says:—The heavy decline in rupee exchange experienced during the past fortnight infused not only a firmness in most of the holders, but even some Chinese speculators were to the fore to submit to an advance in rates under the belief of exchange going under the lowest point reached at one time during the period, of Rs. 171, and values of yarn consequently further improving. This had had the effect of advancing Nos. 20, 12 and 10 about $1 to $1½, and sales transpiring to the fair extent of about 8,000 bales, chiefly contributed by free quittings on the part of one or two large holders under a belief about exchange entertained very much the reverse of that indicated above. The rise in value again took Jamshed "Compass" No. 20 from $99½ to $101, and though at this price a very insignificant lot has been sold the rise in this yarn is a very fair index at the present moment of the general tenor of the market during the fortnight. No. 16 has remained very nearly in the same condition as last reported. It is difficult of sale, and prices realized are comparatively much more below the Bombay equivalents. Nos. 10 and 12 have been largely taken of medium grades for the lower range of their values, and the stocks of these two counts have consequently come down to very narrow dimensions. To a certain extent the turn of exchange hinges on the result of yesterday's American Presidential election, but whatever the result, the belief is gaining ground that silver is not very likely to fall very low, nor will rupee exchange, though it may be temporarily effected, undergo a severe decline. As it has been, the lowest point reached at one time during the fortnight has been very much near that arrived at after the closing of the mints, but a rebound as was experienced then is also looked for hereafter. Sales comprise about

			dols.	dols.
2,300 bales of No.	20	sold at	92 to 99½	and 101
700 " " "	16	"	84 to 89	and 92½
1,300 " " "	12	"	77 to 85	
3,500 " " "	10	"	76 to 80½	
200 " " "	6-8	"	66½ to 75	

leaving unsold stock—under arrivals of 9,800 bales and shipments coastwise and northwards of about 4,000 bales—at about 18,000 bales consisting of

6,000 bales of No. 20	4,800 bales of No. 10
6,000 " " " 16	200 " " " 8
700 " " " 12	300 " " " 6

Exchange on India closes at Rs. 173½ wire and Rs. 174 post.

In Shanghai also, the severe decline in rupee exchange induced holders to withhold effecting sales at current rates, but dealers, under slackness of demand from the outports, were loth to go in for higher rates. Sales consequently have transpired on a very restricted scale—only about 3,800 bales changing ownership at very much the previous values. They are made up of

2,150 bales of No.	10	sold at Tls.	58.50. to 60·50	and 61.50
185 " " "	16	" "	66 to 69	
1,465 " " "	20	" "	72 to 73	

Nos. 10 and 20 have been bought mostly for Szechuen and Hankow respectively. No. 16 is altogether at a discount in the interior, and it is at the present moment extremely dull and difficult of sale, and stocks are heavily accumulating. Total unsold stocks of all counts are estimated at about 24,000 bales, exclusive of 3,500 bales of Japanese spinnings. Exchange on India has been advised at Rs. 237½ wire and Rs. 238 post.

In Japan the market for Indian yarn is almost nominal without any alterations in quotations of Nos. 20 and 16 as last reported.

THE cost of the reception of the Tsar and Tsaritsa in France has proved to be not more than 5,500,000f.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 33, Harringdon Road, London, England.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA'S BIRTHDAY.

A VERY pleasant evening party was given on Saturday by the Consul-General for Persia in honour of the anniversary of his Imperial Majesty the Shah-en-Shah's birthday. The bungalow selected for the entertainment, at which a large number of citizens of all nationalities were present in cheerful response to the invitation of the popular Persian Consul-General, was "Dilkhoosh," the magnificent mansion-house of Messrs. Kurwa and Kajiji, Borah merchants, at Grant Road. Owing to the architectural beauty of the premises and the pleasantly arranged garden-grounds, the spectacular effect of the decorations and illuminations was all that a skilful artist responsible for them could have desired to produce. Thousand of tumbler-lights arranged in the shape of pyramids, arcades, blazing stars, rosettes, &c., set forth the artistic division of the flower-beds and the luxuriance of the garden-grounds with fountains playing in their midst. The main outlines of the bungalow were tastefully picked out with tumbler-lights and coloured-lanterns, while the ample terrace over the portico afforded an excellent view of the surroundings. The decorations inside the bungalow were very tasteful. The main reception-room was decorated by a good portrait of the Shah-en-Shah, and was illuminated by a single crystal chandelier of immense size. Mr. Cowasjee D. Rustomjee, the Persian Vice-Consul, attired in his Consular dress, with sword and the insignia of his office, and the secretary to the Consul-General received the guests in the vestibule; and they were welcomed and escorted to the upper reception rooms. The Band of the Marine Battalion, stationed in the compound, played a selection of music during the evening. Among those present were:—

The Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyebjee, Prince Samatsinghji of Palitana, Professor O. V. Muller, Mr. F. Crocco, acting Consul for Italy, Dr. J. A. da Gama, Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha, Dr. L. P. do Rozario, Vice-Consul for Portugal, Mr. C. W. Freese, Consul for the Netherlands, Mr. A. McLaggan, acting Consul for Spain, Sir M. de Quadros, Dr. E. F. Underwood, Messrs. W. R. Hamilton, J. McDonald, J. Crummey, Professor O. S. Pedraza, Surgeon-Major Hatch, Mr. Biermann, Consul for Germany, Messrs. F. Gainsford, K. Zamada, Consul for Japan, the Nawab of Moorshidabad, Mr. Liebschwager, acting Deputy Sheriff, the High Priest of the Borahs, Messrs. R. H. S. Isaacs, A. F. Turner, T. Thorburn, Captain Marrable, Lieut. G. A. F. Berends, Messrs. G. Lund, S. Lund, C. J. Michael, Stanley Smith, G. C. Plinston, F. H. Brown, Dr. Pollen, the Hon. A. M. Dharamsi, Messrs. C. M. Cursetjee, Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., Fazulbhoy Meherali Chinoy, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Vandravandas Purshotumdas, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, Messrs. E. E. Kurwa, Mahomedali H. Kajiji, Abdeali M. H. Kajiji, barrister-at-law, Khan Bahadur Cassum Haji Mitha, Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhai, Messrs. Premchund Roychund, Mahomedbhoy Kajiji, Abdul C. Kajiji, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. B. S. Shroff, Dr. K. R. Vicajee, Dr. Ismail John Mahomed, Dr. H. K. Tavaria, Dr. D. H. Patel, Dr. F. N. Bisnee, Messrs. L. N. Banajee, Byramjee Nusservanjee Servai, Manekshah Jehangirsha, K. N. Kabrajee, M. M. Jeejeebhoy, Hormusjee Jehangir, Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, Pranjivandas Culliandas, J. C. Cama, Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee, Bomanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee, Shiwajee Dhurmajee, Oomer Jamal, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Hajee Sulleman Abdul Wahed, Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Ratnaghar, H. M. Chichgar, Kaikhosru D. Banajee, R. C. Banajee, Framjee N. Davar, Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Damodar Tapidas, Jehangir E. Davar, Ibrahim Noorodin, Kazi Kabirudin, barrister-at-law, Abdul Hussein Ressamwalla, Dost Mahomed Allana, Goolam Hoosein Allana, M. H. Zenal Abadin Sherajee, Syed bin Curtas, Shaik Adum Esoofbhoy, M. E. Morris, Amirudin Tyabjee, Eduljee Cursetjee Banatwalla, Hajee Cassum Joosab, Hormusjee N. Narielwalla, Moolvee Hidaytula Saheb, Messrs. Jamsetjee C. Jamsetjee, Furdoonjee D. Kapadia, C. J. Khambatta, Rahimtula Khairaj, Mahomedbhoy N. Khairaj, Bomonjee Byramjee Patel, Ardasir Byramjee Patel, Furdoonjee B. Jeejeebhoy, Esoofali Heptulabhoy, Nanabhoy Burjorjee Batliwala, Culliandas Keshavdas, Maganlal D. Kharkar, Abdoola Meya Khandwanee, Hajee Ahmed Hajee Oosman, Abba Essa, &c. A large number of Persian and Arab inhabitants were also present.

About 10 o'clock, a general move was made to the upper reception-hall, where Kazi Moorgay, on behalf of all the Suni inhabitants of Bombay, read an address of congratulation to the Shah-en-Shah on the anniversary of his birthday, wishing him success and prosperity during his reign. The address was in Persian, beautifully engrossed on vellum, and being enclosed in a silver cylinder, with a suitable Persian inscription, it was handed to the Consul-General to be forwarded to the Shah in the name of the Mahomedan community of Bombay. The Consul-General made an appropriate reply to the address, remarking that it would give him very great pleasure to forward it to its destination. An adjournment was afterwards made to where excellent ices and other refreshments were provided by Messrs. Pearse and Co., the refreshment tables being laid on the ground-floor; and after enjoying a very pleasant evening, the guests separated at a late hour. The Consul-General expressed to Messrs. Kurwa and Kajiji his deep sense of thankfulness for having cheerfully lent their beautiful mansion for the purposes of the entertainment.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following officers remain at home on extended leave:—Major H. R. Marrett, S. C., Commissariat Department, one year; Captain Colomb, 1-4th Gurkhas, till 7th March 1897; Lieutenants Smith, 4th Bengal Cavalry, 4 months, Windham, 5th Bombay Infantry, 2 months, Hutchinson, 2-4th Gurkhas, 3 months, R. Lines (Welsh Regiment), Adjutant Madras Railway Volunteers, 2 months.

THE following officers are permitted to return to duty: Brigadier-General W. P. Symons, C. B., commanding Sirhind District; Lieutenant-Colonels Lydiard, 1st Bengal Infantry, Jamieson, 7th Bengal Infantry, Jameson, 5th Punjab Infantry; Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Haig, 1st Punjab Cavalry; Majors Dawson, Bhopal Battalion, T. Digby, Royal Engineers, Adams, Corps of Guides, A. H. B. Cavaye, Deputy Assistant Adjudant-General, Madras, Tulloch, 24th Bombay Infantry, Ringwood, Adjutant, East Indian Railway Volunteers, Stuart, 2nd Punjab Cavalry; Captains G. H. D. Hamilton, S. C., Commissariat Department, Baker, 2nd Bombay Infantry, Edwardes, D. S. O., 2nd Bombay Infantry, E. J. H. Reay, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Rangoon, Ewart, 5th Bengal Cavalry, Campbell, 25th Punjab Infantry, W. E. Bunbury, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Nerbudda District, J. A. Gibbon, Royal Engineers, C. H. T. Murray, Commissariat Department, Saulez, 16th Bombay Infantry, Drummond, 2-2nd Gurkhas, Wright, 11th Bengal Cavalry; Surgeon-Captains Hudson, 2nd Bombay Infantry, Ozzard, 1st Punjab Infantry; Lieutenants W. A. Watts-Jones, Royal Engineers, Bowring, 2nd Punjab Infantry, Strachey, 2-2nd Gurkhas, Fagan, 1st Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, Renton, 6th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, Sillery, 25th Bombay Infantry, W. C. Smyth, Royal Engineers, Martin, 1st Punjab Infantry, Burton, 27th Madras Infantry, Surgeon-Lieutenant G. T. Birdwood, Indian Medical Service.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 23.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

154-96—Wadia and G—Framjee Maneckjee Poonjiajee and others vs Muncherjee Maneckjee Poonjiajee—Bicknell M and M. Part heard.
151-96—Little and Co—Vassonjee Mansing and others vs Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia—J C Cama.
492-87—J C Cama—Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia vs Vassonjee Mansing and others—Little and Co, and J C Cama.
371-96—Brown and M—Runchordas Haridas vs Madhowjee Thackersey and another—Thakurdas D and C.
50-96—Thakurdas D and C—Rehmubhoy Habibbhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Mansuklal D and J.
185-96—Ardeshir H and D—Anandjee Dayal vs Waljee Mathuradas—Hiralal M and M.
477-96—Muljee and R—Savitribai vs Jugannath Ramjee and others—J C Cama.
650-94—Payne G and S—Hargowandas Mohanji vs Pandurang Krishnaji Bhajnag and others—Crawford B and Co.
456-95—J Peace for Pauper—Mohomed Ibrahim bin Mohomed Ali alias Fuckeer Saheb Chugay vs Husson Mohomed Chugay—M H Khan and Crawford and Co.
439-95—Payne G and S—Damjee Jadhowjee vs Lakhmibar—Edgelow and G.
110-96—Payne G and S—Keshow Krishnarad Pansare vs Mahadeo Krishnarao Pansare—K J Mantri.
196-96—Sorabjee and J—Esmail Soobhan vs Yemunabai and others—Janardhan and A, and In person.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

89-96—Mansuklal D and J—Dwarkanath Sudanand Kale vs Munchershaw Bomonjee Chotia—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard.

DURING the war between the United States and Mexico, the value of the American dollar had fallen in Mexico, and likewise the value of the Mexican dollar in the States. A man, who happened to be near the frontiers of the two countries, went into an American inn, and, calling for a drink, tendered in payment an American dollar. A Mexican dollar was given him as change, and, armed with this he succeeded in obtaining, at a Mexican inn over the border, a drink and an American dollar in change. Wending his way again to the American inn he repeated the performance, and back on the Mexican side in a similar manner. At the end of the day he told a friend that he could not understand who had been paying for all the drinks.

THE NEW POLITICAL ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was much amused to read in your contemporary's paper the remarks on my letter by two correspondents of the Reform Party and his leaderette on the subject. I have neither the time nor the desire to engage into a vilifying match with his correspondents, and I should not have taken the trouble of writing to you again had I not thought that certain facts suppressed by your cotemporary's correspondents and not noticed by him required to be published. Your contemporary seems to think that a political organization which uses one of its mouthpieces in the Deccan Press to attack, or, to use your contemporary's phrase, "vilipend," a countryman of the character and standing of Mr. Justice Ranade must have fallen on evil times. Evil times indeed—though not of Sabha's making!! I doubt if your contemporary was serious when he penned the remark. The reference is obviously to the *Kesari*, and I should like to know if your contemporary himself would like to be judged by the standard which he applies to that journal. As an Englishman I think you appreciate the difference between esteem for the general character, standing, and learning of a man, and esteem for his specific political and social opinions and acts. It is admitted on all hands that great men sometimes commit great errors, and then it becomes a painful duty of at least the independent section of the Public Press to expose these errors lest the very greatness of their authors may secure to them a currency which they do not at all deserve. It is the English Press which has taught this lesson to native publicists, and I do not know how your contemporary can condemn the latter without condemning himself. To take a concrete instance, your contemporary has, I am sure, certainly not less respect for the general character and standing of Mr. Gladstone than we have for Mr. Justice Ranade. But still in commenting upon the Irish policy of Mr. Gladstone, your contemporary never hesitated to use such epithets as "Senile," "Mad," and what not! The *Kesari* was not more hard on Mr. Justice Ranade than your contemporary was on Mr. Gladstone, and neither of them, I think, can be charged with having fallen on evil times.

This is sufficient to show that a telling exposure of the faults of a public leader is not inconsistent with esteem for his general character and standing, but if a further instance were wanted I would point out to the severe attack on Mr. Justice Ranade by the Reform organs when he took *Prayaschitta* two years ago. If our faddists have not after such attacks, or "vilipending," as your contemporary would call it, lost their respect for their leader, it is to me quite unintelligible how the Editor of the *Kesari* can be charged with it except on the supposition that our so-called reformers alone have the monopoly of exposing their leader.

Having disposed of this preliminary point, I shall now try to show how a deliberate attempt is made to keep back the real issue in the case. Our quarrel is not here with the new Sabha, much less with its proposed method of work and principles. The present leaders of the Sarvajanik Sabha would gladly welcome the birth of fifty more political organizations in Poona, since, so far as I know, they believe that there is ample room for them all. The real question at issue is not the starting of the Deccan Sabha, but the conduct of its promoters in issuing a prospectus which vilifies an old institution like the Sarvajanik Sabha. It is perfectly intelligible that one set of persons may not through personal dislike be willing to work with another, and there is nothing positively mischievous, unhappy though it may be, if they start another association to occupy their energies or to beguile their time in a manner most pleasing to them. But the promoters of the Sabha deliberately attempted a different course. In their prospectus they took to themselves the credit of being moderate and unsectarian, and foolishly cast an undeserved slur on the old Sabha. The prospectus was settled and discussed at the residence of Mr. Justice Ranade and at a party outside the town in the Foddy Gardens of Mr. Kirtane, and everyone was surprised to see how the oracle of Poona could have sanctioned such a suicidal step. But whatever the cause, here stands the fact that it was with his cognizance and consent that personal dislikes were allowed to develop into a suicidal mania at Poona, and it was certainly high time that the unwisdom of the step should be exposed in all its nakedness.

It is all very well for your contemporary to speak of the Sabha as being "once a respectable body." I thank your contemporary for the compliment, but let me remind your contemporary that so recently as February 1895, when the Sabha was not yet in the hands of its present leaders, Lord Harris's Government was pleased to seriously question if the views of the Sabha "commanded the intelligent adherence of a very large body even of Hindu opinion," and he knows that its views on the Mhowra Bill were dismissed with equal unceremoniousness in 1892. The fact is that the views of any political association in the country are regarded as sectarian and seditious, whenever it suits Government to do so, and Anglo-Indian papers who take their cue from Government do not care very much to endorse the opinion of the Government House. No man knows this better than Mr. Justice Ranade, and it was nothing short of a complete obscuration of the political vision with which he is justly credited on his part to approve, sanction or allow the starting of a new political association which in its prospectus openly charges the old Sabha with immoderation and disaffection without giving us a single ground for such a charge. By this conduct Mr. Justice Ranade has endeavoured to lay the axe at the root of the tree, in the planting and nurturing of which he took no insignificant interest, and no one is to blame but himself if this suicidal step on his part compelled others to do the painful duty of painting his acts in their true colours.

With this brief statement of the principal facts and with many apologies to your contemporary's esteemed correspondents for not noticing their sundry effusions, I beg to close the controversy so far as I am concerned.—Yours, &c.,

Poona, Nov. 20. KALI BICH.

PROFESSOR MULLER AND THE CLOCK TOWER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I regret that, owing to your reporters sitting at one end and the bulk of the members at the other end of the Municipal Hall, the former were unable to follow my remarks as to the lighting of the University clock. There was one part of the scheme as explained by me that the public might be interested in hearing about. The present set of hands are long and tapering, and are at night difficult to distinguish from the ornamentation of the dial. So Mr. Lund (of Lund and Blockley), who made the clock and has for years been in charge of it, proposed to supply a new set of hands, shorter and thick-set, which would be easily distinguishable at a distance. These were to cost Rs. 400, and applied to the University for funds, but they had none to spare, and so rather than that the scheme for lighting up the clock efficiently should fall to the ground, Mr. Lund with great public spirit offered to supply and set up the new hands at his own expense, provided the Corporation undertook the cost of lighting. These new hands Mr. Lund hopes to be able to put up shortly.—Yours, &c.,

O. V. MULLER.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. RUBATTINO.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer R. Rubattino, Captain M. Saporiti, arrived on the 21st instant:—

FROM GENOA.

Amatas, Rev F G
Aloberg, Miss
Atten, Mr M
Bacon, Mrs and child
Bickel, Miss
Bizzo, Mrs and child
Barboro Capt E C and Mrs
Cattaneo, Miss
Cleophes, Sister
Colonello, Mr C
Colonello, Mr S
Comfort, Major J and Mrs
Damcan, Sister
Dominique, Sister
Fairbrother, Major W S
Fausta, Sister
Ferdinanda, Sister
Francisca, Sister
Gerarda, Sister
Hawker, Rev E, Mrs and child
Hibarion, Rev
Julius, Rev
Jacoba, Sister
Jahier, Mrs, Miss and child
Jevar, Rev K A and Mrs
Johansson, Mr F
Kuchner, Mr K
Lindroth, Rev C and Mrs
Lofstron, Miss
Lundberg, Miss
Ludwina, Sister
Minghis, Mr J D
Madshain, Mrs R
Mitchell, Mr E S and Mrs
Mortimer, Mrs F G and Miss
Muller, Mr F
Osborne, Mrs and child
Pason, Mrs
Passilner, Sister
Pandri, Mr A F
Rome, Mr A F
Ray, Mr R M
Scutky, Mr E
Sylwan, Miss
Simpson, Mr Parcy and Mrs
Sheen, Mr S S
Tromber, Mrs F
Vans Capt Agneio, and Mrs
Vanden Mr Driessche, A
Warren, Mr J F H
Webb, Mr E H
Wolpert, Mr H
Xavier, Sister
Zahn, Miss
Zluhan, Miss

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 19th November, 1896:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1896-97	16,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1896 to 14th Nov. 1896	11,182,600
Balance to be remitted from 15th Nov. 1896 to 31st March 1897	5,317,400

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

Return of Rainfall as registered at 6 a.m. on 21st Nov., 1896.

	Ghadechi. In. ct.	Dhola. In. ct.	Jetalsar. In. ct.
Previous Total	26 35	16 59	20 0
Rainfall on 20th Nov.	1 30	1 43	2 40
Total up to date	27 65	18 2	22 40

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 21ST OF NOVEMBER, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max,) and minimum (min,) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·939	Calm	1	77·6	54·2	10	...	0·05	−0·02
Sirsa	29·937	SE	2	80·2	57·3	10	...	...	..
Delhi	29·952	Calm	1	76·2	59·0	10	..	...	−0·05
Agra	29·916	NE	2	75·0	58·4	10	...	..	−0·02
Cawnpore	29·956	Calm	1	83·8	54·5	4	...	...	...
Allahabad	29·938	ENE	1	85·6	56·9	2	...	...	−0·10
Jhansi	29·947	NE	1	83·0	60·7	6	...	...	−0·09
Jacobabad	29·915	Calm	3	86·5	50·0	..	..	...	−0·02
Karachi	29·908	SSE	8	91·3	64·0	..	...	...	−0·08
Jeypore	30·012	SE	2	75·0	57·1	10	0·06	0·06	−0·11
Ajmere	30·001	C	1	72·4	56·7	9	0·30	0·30	+0·16
Deesa	29·820	ENE	15	89·2	61·1	10	1·13	1·13	+1·01
Ahmedabad	29·757	ENE	8	84·2	62·1	10	0·63	0·63	...
Bhuj	29·815	NE	21	74·8	59.0	10	2·18	2·20	+2·19
Rajkot	29·738	NNE	16	73·0	59·9	10	1·62	1·72	+1·39
Veraval	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	...
Neemuch	29·960	ENE	6	81·8	55·8	10	...	0·25	+0·09
Indore	29·834	SE	3	85·7	68·6	6	..	..	−0·30
Saugor	29·912	E	2	82·1	63·1	10	...	..	−0·30
Jubulpore	29·925	Calm	1	84·9	59·8	10	..	..	−0·36
Hoshangabad	29·883	NE	2	84·3	68·7	6	..	..	−0·44
Khandwa	29·845	SE	6	89·2	70·1	7	...	...	−0·28
Raipur	29·929	ENE	3	85·8	63·2	2	...	...	−0·45
Nagpur	29·900	ESE	5	88·8	69·1	7	...	...	−0·70
Amraoti	29·881	S	7	90·2	71·3	4	...	...	−0·47
Akola	29·853	SSE	7	91·9	68·8	7	0·02	0·02	−0·55
Surat	29·751	NNE	6	86·5	75·5	7	0·73	0·73	+0·56
Malegaon	29·817	SSE	6	86·4	72·6	4	...	..	−0·48
Bombay	29·820	SW	27	87·5	78·8	7	0.23	0·35	−0·26
Poona	29·852	SW	10	85·0	68·4	7	0·05	1·01	−0·07
Ahmednagar	29·859	SSW	5	81·2	70·4	9	...	1·18	...
Aurangabad	29·894	S	12	88·8	71·2	8	...	0·03	...
Sholapur	29·889	SE	8	85·8	70·0	2	..	5·03	+3·97
Ratnagiri	29·861	Calm	6	88·8	77·5	10	...	0·03	−0·41
Belgaum	29·866	WSW	4	82·2	67·4	8	...	0·88	−1·96
Goa	29·867	E	5	89·1	77·4	8	...	0·01	...
Karwar	29·867	N	3	89·3	76·0	8	0·02	0·05	−2·35
Mangalore	29·857	C	2	88·3	74·9	9	0·18	1·14	−1·81
Calicut	29·843	NNE	6	89·2	74·5	10	4·39	4·40	..
Cochin	29·843	NNE	M	89·2	75·2	7	1·04	4·50	−1·27
Bangalore	29·831	SSE	7	79·2	66·3	10	0·07	0·13	−2·99
Secunderabad	29·871	ESE	9	89·6	70·9	9	..	...	−1·59
Masulipatam	29·873	NE	10	85·5	74·1	10	2·16	4·17	−1·89
Bellary	29·901	C	5	89·2	69·7	10	...	...	−1·69
Cuddapah	29·871	NE	L	88·0	73·8	6	0·11	0·20	−3·30
Madras	29·841	NNE	2	82·5	74·0	9	0·73	12·36	+2·76
Coimbatore	29·808	E	2	84·9	71·3	10	0·08	1·78	−1·24
Trichinopoly	29·82	Calm	3	82·1	72·4	10	1·03	7·57	+3·76
Negapatam	29·808	NW	13	80·4	71·9	10	5·54	20·41	+9·12
Colombo	29·819	NE	6	83·5	75·5	5	1·35	17·95	−7·29
Aden	29·952	E	14	84·3	74·9	5	...	...	−0·14

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly in the Punjab, North-West and Central Provinces, Berar, Central India, Gujarat, and at Surat, Malegaon, Jacobabad, Secunderabad, Madras and Negapatam, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Reading are highest in Rajputana, and lowest in Cutch, Kathiawar, Gujarat and on and off the North Konkan Coast. Gradients are very steep over the country lying to the north of Latitude 16° and to the west of Longitude 77°. Winds are cyclonic on the Coromandel Coast and also in Cutch, Kathiawar, Gujarat and at the northerly stations in the Bombay Presidency, while they are very variable in directions elsewh ere. The force has been strong to a gale at Bombay, Dessa, Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Rajkot. This mornin g the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Deesa, 18 at Bombay, 16 at Surat, Rajkot and Secunderabad, and 14 at Neemuch. The maximum temperature is form 1° to 7° in excess of the normal in Sind, Berar the Central Provinces and at Indore, Malegaon, Karwar, Mangalore, Cochin, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary and Cuddapah, and the minium as much as from 6° to 19° in excess in Berar, the Bombay Presidency, the Central Provinces and at Indore, Ajmere, Sirsa, Secunderabad and Cuddapah. The highest temperature in the shade was 92° at Akola, and the lowest 50° at Jacobabad. Humidity has increased considerably in Gujarat, Rajputana, Central India, Lower Sind and at Kandwa, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Surat, Ratnagiri, Cochin and Bangalore, and the skies are cloudy to over cast in all districts except in Sind. Very heavy rain has fallen at Negapatam (5·54") and Calicut (4·39"), over two inches at Bhuj. (2·18") and Masulipatam (2·16"), over an inch at Rajkot (1·60"), Colombo (1·38"), Deesa (1·13"), Cochin (1·04") and Trinchinopoly (1·03"), light to moderate showers at Ajmere, Ahmedabad, Neemuch, Surat, Bombay, Mangalore, Cuddapah, and Madras, and a few drops at Poona, Bangalore, Karwar, Akola and Jeypore. The storm centre which was a little to the west-south-westwards of Bombay has, as anticipated in yesterday's report, moved with increased intensity further northwards, and now lies somewhere very near to the east-south-east of Veraval. The winds around the storm are cyclonic, and the abnormal deficiency at the centre of the depression amounts to about 3·00." Gradients are now very steep, and strong squally winds with moderate to strong gales with rain are to be expected in Cutch, Kathiawar, Gujarat, Central India and on and off the West-Coast between Ratnagiri and Karachi. Conditions are favourale for rain in Rajputana, Berar, Lower Sind and the Bombay Presidency. The winds on the Coromandel Coast are cyclonic and the abnormal chart indicates the existence of a low pressure area to the south-eastwards of Negapatam or to the east-south-eastwards of Colombo in the Bay, where the weather appears to be squally, rainy and more or less disturbed. The weather conditions in the Madras Presidency, Mysore, Ceylon and on the Malabar Coast are very favourable for rain.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 20th November, 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·774
Temperature of the Air	degrees	83·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer		77·2
Dew Point		74·9
Relative humidity of Air		·748
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)		6·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	degrees	87·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.		75·9
General Directions of wind*		E, ESE, SE, S.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	650
Fall of Rain		0·00
Total fall during month		0·12
" " year		87·24
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 20th Nov.		0·23

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THE Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, who arrived in India on 23rd ultimo, started at once on tour through the Native States of Rajputana and the Punjab. Having visited the Horse Fairs of Amritsar, Batesar and Ghurmuktesar he proceeds to Bhurtpore, Bhopal and Gwalior *en route* to Bombay, from which place he will visit the Central Provinces and Berar, with a view of conferring with the authorities on subjects connected with cattle-breeding and disease.

IN the Divorce Division, on October 30, an application was made for the adjournment of the case in which Lady Cowley is the petitioner, and Earl Cowley the respondent was granted.

COMMANDER Lionel de L. Wells, R.N., was, on November 3, elected at the meeting of the County Council, to the post of Chief of the London Fire Brigade, in succession to Capt. Simonds, resigned.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

"WHEN FEVER BURNS AND AGUE FREEZES no Fay a moment in using Squibb's Ague Specific, the King of ever Remedies, Re. 1, of MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Anchor Line s s Algeria, 2,931 tons, Captain John Craig, sailed on Saturday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Fisher, Mrs Piers, Lieutenant Rawlins, and Mr Morris.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Fraser, 1,371 tons, Captain E Worfolk, which arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Liverpool via Manchester, brought a general cargo and Mr and Mrs C Francis, and Mr Reymer as passengers The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captian T M Whitehead, sailed on Saturday last for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr J B Chapman, Mr A Irwilthamp, Mr G Antippa, Miss E Wilkin, Miss Carnsaw, Captain R J Pinney, Mr H Toppos, Captain C Davidson, Captain H R H Prince of Teck, Lieut R E C Hall, Mr J C Pringle, Major Hildebrand, two Europeans and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi (19th November) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Douglas, Mr Watson, Mrs Houghton, Mr Mitchell, Mr Alston, Mr Phiney, Mr Kent, Mrs and Miss Sherburn, Mr Ardeshir, Mr Shapoorjee, Mr Pancleod, and 163 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Mirzapore, Captain E G Andrews, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Colombo—Mrs S C Gordon, Miss J E Ward Johnston, Captain C C Miller Wallnut, Mrs Back, Mr W S Rae, and five deck. From King's George Sound—Miss Clark. From Melbourne—Mr Law, Mr Halloway, Miss Martin, and two natives.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Mikado	2306	Pickering	Karachi	21-11	F M & Co
B	Clan Fraser		Worfole	N F		F M & Co
D	Rauenthaler	1860	Gramberg	Hamburg	23-11	G & Co
F	Idzumi Maru	2090	Curnon	Japan	23-11	N Y K
G	Courland	760	Milne	Natal		D Abdoola
M	Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Karachi	21-11	Shepherd & Co
N	Hoseinee	993	Hughes	Natal	24-11	B & P S N Co
O	Den of Airlie	2275	Singer	Havre	24-11	W & A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri	553	Esmalji	Bhownuggur	21-11	Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Algeria	2931	Craig	Marseilles	21-11	W & A G & Co
5	Ganges	2110	Creery	China	25-11	P & O Co
7	Imperatrix	2314	Rossevich	Trieste	1-12	A L S N Co
8	M Bacquehem	2650	Costanzo	China	21-11	A Lloyd & Co
9	Alecto	2321	Boxhall	Hull	25-11	F M & Co
11	Kalinadi	84		Daramtar		Shepherd & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Chyebassa	2663	M Mackenzie

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 14·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	R.I.M.S. Lawrence	Piffard	Bushire, Nov 14.
21	R. Rubattino (s)	Saporiti	Genoa, Nov 2.
	Dumra (s)	Russell	Karachi, Nov 19.
22	Peninsular (s)	Wheler	London, Oct 30.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	M. Bacquehem (s)	Costanzo	Kobe, &c.
	Mikado (s)	Pickering	Hull via Karachi.
	Vortigern (s)	Erskine	Bushire.
	Siam (s)	Raicich	Karachi.
	Peshawar (transport)	Vibert	Suakin.
	Thames (s)	Nantes	Aden.
	Kola (s)	Whitehead	Karachi.
	Algeria (s)	Craig	Liverpool, &c.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Algeria s, 2931, Craig.
Mikado s, 2306, Pickering.
Den of Airlie s, 2275, Singer.
Alecto s, 2341, Burkhall.
Raventhaler s, 1813, Gramberg
Imperatrix s, 2334, Rassovich.
Jupiter s, 2199, Naile.
Marq Bacquehem s, 2740, Costanzo.
Brindisi s, 2266, Weckenden.
Mazagon s, 3280, Denny.
Peshawur s, 2372.
Pekin s, 2134, Jephson.
Rosetta s, 2039, Tillard.
Ganges s, 2111, Crery.
Idzumi Maru s, 1989, Curnon.
Courland s, 760, Milne.
Germania s, 1886, Miller.
Afghan s, 1439, Barton (for sale.)

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H. M. S. Sphinx, Baker.
H. M. S. Assaye, Cave.
H. M. S. Brisk, Rich.
H. M. Hulk Tenasserim Goodridge.
R. I. M. S. Elphinstone, McArthur.
R. I. M. S. Warren Hastings, John.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
18	Ratho s	Nisbet	Ras Reweiya, Oct 29.
19	Eridan s	Caillaud	Colombo, Nov 12.
	Wayfarer sp	Dunning	Liverpool, July 14.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 18.—Steamers Onda and Virawa & Barque Glengaber.
Nov. 19.—Steamers Africa, Braunfels and City of Khios.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.		
20	Bhopal s	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.		
19	Purnea s	Rangoon.
	Lalpoora s	Calcutta.
	Palitana s	Negapatam.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 21.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—6 casks earthenware, Soomar Veera.

FROM LONDON.

Deepdale s—30 casks biscuits, A H Vuzerally; 6 cases medicine, Eduljee Brothers.

Caledonia s—58 cases port wine, etc, Eduljee Bezonjee; 4 cases ham, cotton, Tingcombe and Co; 7 cases biscuits etc, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 5 cases spirit bitter, Eduljee Bezonjee; 10 cases provision, 5 cases cheese etc, Luckmidas Dewjee.

India s—11 cases gin, the Honorary Secretary Byculla Club; 4 cases confectionary, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 6 cases whiskey, B Smyth and Co.

Oriental s—7 cases medicine, Heerjee Mooljee and Co.

Carthage s—4 cases writing paper, etc, Hussonally Abdoolally.

FROM ANTWERP.

Raventhaler s—100 cases matches Abdoolally Sheikadam; 17 cases paper, Aldridge Salmon and Co; 85 cases candles, H C Burder; 143 cases glassware, 52 cases earthenware, Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola; 18 cases earthenware, 131 cases glassware, Gangjee Poonjia; 9 cases earthenware, and 44 cases glassware, F Jaffer; 36 cases glassware, Ebram Peer Mahomed and Co; 101 cases glassware, and 7 cases earthenware, Khutoo Keshew; 15 cases earthenware, Ebram Nanjee; 21 cases earthenware, 55 cases glassware, Jaffer Runmull; 2 cases glassware, Hajee Shewji; 15 cases champagne, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Singapore s—21 cases vermouth, B Smyth and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Raventhaler s—49 bales brown paper, D R Umrigar and Co; 3 cases soap, Hajee Lutiff Hajee Hassum; 109 bags chemicals, D R Umrigar and Co; 238 cases glassware, Bauer and Krause; 10 cases glassware, Sallaymohamad Fazull.

Bhopal s—17 cases lampware, Sallymohomad Cassum; 7 cases glassware, Ruhim Somjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Algeria s—3 casks soap, The New Great Eastern S and W Co; 10 cases whisky, B Smyth and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Caledonia s—26 cases gin, B X Furtado and Brothers.

FROM BREMEN.

Raventhaler s—10 bales paper, J Jadowjee.

FROM HULL.

Mikado s—11 cases biscuits, Abbo Guny.

FROM TRIESTE.

Marquis Bacqvehem s—5 cases glass beads, A G Daoodbhoy; 3 cases glassware, Fazull Noormahomed Thanawalla, 3 cases glass beads, 13 cases glass bangles, D Mody and Co; 24 cases beer, J G Trefftz and Sohn; 4 cases glassware &c R Ditmar.

FROM VENICE.

Carthage s—5 cases soap, M Shirajoodin.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 21.

FOR HAMBURG.

Raventhaler s—220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 6 bundles woolen carpets, and 2 cases wooden furniture, S J Teliery and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Den of Airlie s—5 bales hemp, E Oomersey.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Alecto s—5,781 cwt poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 6,000 cwt poppyseed, 2,200 cwt linseed, 200 cwt myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Idzumi Maru s—100 bales twist, H A Esmail and Co; 50 bales twist, M Hurackchand; 75 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 183 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 4½ cwt kismiss, M M Essabhoy; 75 cwt sharkfins, C Ebrahim and Co; 292½ cwt wheat, A Abdoola; 700 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 25 cwt sharkfins, R Dhunjee and Co.

Ganges s—12 cwt cambay stones, Ranchord Girdher; 66 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Idzumi Maru s—6 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 125 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Ganges s—70 bales twis David Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Ganges s—14 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Matiana s—25 bales cotton, L Baboolal.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooking, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes reckless and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer n perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous, and worthless imitations.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent, and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

RELY on the reliable, trust the trustworthy, as when petty dealers close their doors after a short time your SEWING MACHINES would be thrown in the Market without parts or appliances.—SINGER COMPANY, Established in 1850.

LOOSE SEEDS in finest condition. Garden Pumps, Garden Scissors, and Knives. Illustrated Price Lists Free.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

PEARSE and Co.'s NEW PRICE LIST of Oilman's Stores, Wines and Spirits, &c., is now ready nd can be had free on application. Prices very Moderate.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, at Rs. 5, 4-8, 4, 3-8 and 3 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and Packed in Boxes Of 100 by our Agent at Manila. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ARRIVALS in India can obtain trade and industrial information from the Office of the INDIAN TEXTILE JOURNAL, 27, Medows Street, Bombay.

SNAP GAME and other New Puzzles for Annas 2 only, at SHROFF BROTHER'S 'XMAS BAZAAR of Novelties in Toys, Dolls and 'Xmas Presents at cheapest Prices.

ORNAMENTAL gold-plated Singing Bird Cages from the Worlds Fair, Chicago Exhibition, Rs. 300 to Rs. 450 each.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

VARIETIES in GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, set with Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Emeralds, Opals, &c., are READY for the Season.—B. NUSSERWANJEE and Co., Jewellers, &c., 125, Hornby Row.

WORTH ATTENTION!—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most Moderate Rates, then go to MEAKIN & Co.'s Malt Liquor Stores, Rampart Row, Fort, next to Rose and Co., Rs. 2-8 per doz. pints; Rs. 4 per doz. quarts; also in 5, 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Up-country orders promptly attended to. 8 as. per doz. allowed for empty bottles returned.

TO LET.—Large and Airy BUNGALOWS, at Ripon Road and at Elphinstone Road, Parel, two minutes' walk from the Station, and Small BUNGALOW near Sea, at Mahim. Apply PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER, 2, Dalal Street, Fort.

LANOWLI.—TO BE LET, Well-furnished HOUSE, from now to first week in December. Apply to "A. S. P.," care of this Office.

WANTED, for Calcutta First-class Hotel YOUNG ENGLISH LADY as Barmaid. Good salary.—Apply, "M. N.," care of this Office.

A LADY, lately returned from Europe, with high Diplomas in Midwifery and Gynæcology is OPEN to ENGAGEMENT and CONSULTATION. References. Apply "No. 77," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE, a LANDED PROPERTY, on a most pleasant site at POONA, measures 6,000 square yards of land. Rs. 15,000 lowest. Apply "A B," 69, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, NAGUR'S World-Renowned Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Chests Patent Key, Detector Locks, Cash Boxes, Paper Boxes, &c. &c., Safes by all English and Foreign Makers. Repairs carefully executed.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—This is the third time my wife and self have stayed in this Hotel for a month. We are thoroughly well pleased with everything; food good, and Proprietor most obliging, and does everything that lies in his power to make one comfortable.—J. M. HARROWER, Kasgunj.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a First Class upper-storied and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy and commodious, Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Rs. 5 per day or Rs. 125 per month. No Extras.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR—Most centrally situated, Rooms Clean and Comfortable, Food Excellent.

MATHERAN-GRANVILLE HOTEL.—Consisting of Several detached Bungalows, is the largest and best Situated. It is also the nearest to Gymakana, Geral Station and all the fashionable resorts.

WHERE TO BUY YOUR SPECTACLE? The only Establishment in India where Eyes are examined Free of Charge by a duly qualified Oculist of the London Eye Hospital, and errors of refraction corrected by the latest Scientific Method of Retinoscopy. Best Pebble Spectacles are supplied at half the price charged elsewhere. D. M. DASTOOR & Co., 93, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BAZAAR AGENT.—Bazaar made cheaper than Servants by 25 per cent. Get your Bazaar Supplies through T. A. SOARES, Purveyor, Bazaar and General Commission Agent, Thana, and 31, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Established 1889.

£1,943,475 NEW ASSURANCES, were issued by the STANDARD in 1895, the largest Record yet made by the Company, Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Steam Press.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral during the late epidemic............as for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, In the Mofussil, postage extra.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

URINO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church-Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE, Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

ENGLISH and FRENCH CRETONNES and TAPESTRIES, Refined and artistic Colourings by Eminent Designers. Patterns post free, from JOHN ROBERTS and Co., LD., 18, Marine Street, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOËL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, the MILITARY and PRIVATE SECRETARIES, the MEDICAL OFFICER and the A.-D.-C. in waiting which cannot be DELIVERED at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MAHABLESHWUR, by 7 a.m., on SATURDAY, 28th November, 1896, should be addressed to MALABAR POINT, BOMBAY, until further notice.

J. J. HEATON,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Mahableshwur, 14th November, 1896.

CHUBB'S SAFES
AND
CHUBB'S LOCKS
DAILY PRESERVE CRORES OF RUPEES
There is not a single instance of
LOSS BY FIRE OR BURGLARS
FROM A
CHUBB'S FIRE-PROOF
AND
THIEF-RESISTING SAFE.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
BOMBAY AGENT,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.
DR. A. MENIST'S
SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort, Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. MENIST's, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In Dr. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3. HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

A CARD.
J. M. CAMPBELL, D.D.S.,
DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY
LATE OF BROMLEY AND CAMPBELL,
HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE
TO 53, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

ELECTRICITY.
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 21.

AN advance of 3-16ths per cent. was established in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 110 5-8; the quotation for Indian Sterling Loan remaining at 119. The Bank and market rates of discount were unaltered. The price of 3½ per cent. Rupee securities was unchanged at £62 15-16; as was also that of Bar Silver, at 29 15-16d. per oz.; the value of the metal in New York having also been unaltered, as well as demand Exchange on London. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £140,000 in Silver to this port; £20,000 to Calcutta; and £7,000 to Hongkong; and £40 in Gold to Bombay. The Exchange Banks' bying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 3-8d. Braziers' Copper was quoted in London yesterday, at £57 per ton; and Yellow Metal at 5 1-8. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay via the Canal, was 21s. per ton. French Rentes in Paris were 1/4 per cent. lower, at 102 1/2; Paris Exchange on Paris were unchanged at fcs. 25·25.

To-day, there has been no movement in Consols or Indian Sterling Loan; but Rupee Paper is 1-16th higher, at £63. The price of Silver in London is unaltered, and is also in New York; but New York Exchange on London is ¼ cent lower, at 4·85½ dollars. The market rate of discount on short London Bills is unchanged; but that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper has been advanced 1-8 per cent. to 3 3-8ths. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India has been reduced ⅛d., say to 1s. 3 1-8d. per rupee. Paris quotations are unaltered.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London, yesterday, at 44½s. per 416lbs. sellers, November-December shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market easier; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed at 43¾s. per 416lbs., sellers, same shipment, to the same ports, market easier; Brown Rapeseed at 42s. per 416lbs., sellers, same shipment, to Havre, market easier; and Linseed at 37s. per 416 lbs., April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, market easier. Bombay Linseed was also quoted on the spot in London at 36 3-8s. per 416lbs., buyers. To-day Linseed has been quoted at 36½s. per 416lbs., sellers, shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk; and on the spot in London, at 36¼s., market easier.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet; the Sales having summed up 10,000 bales, including 200 East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 4 13-32d. per lb; and Arrivals were virtually unchanged in all positions. The day's Imports were 23,000 bales.

The Manchester market was quiet but steady, 7lbs. Grey Shirtings being quoted by Reuter, at 4s. 1½d. per piece; 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings, at 5s. 1½d.; 20 lbs. Jacconets, at 2s. 1½d.,; 20 lbs. Mulls, at 2s. 2d. per piece; and 40s Mule Twist, at 7 5-8d. per lb.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday, was 3,000 bales less than on the previous Friday, at 62,000 bales; but the amount forwarded to consumers was 2,000 bales more, at 76,000 bales. The Imports were 33,000 bales less, at 157,000 bales. The total Stock of Cotton had increased by 72,000 bales; and stood yesterday at 597,000 bales.

A decline of 1-32d. per lb. has taken place to-day in the price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool, at 4 3-8d. per lb.; and Arrivals are 1-64d. lower, in all positions. The market closed quiet this afternoon; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet; Sales 8,000 bales; including 100 East Indians; Imports 34,000 bales. The Manchester market has been quiet.

In New York yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands declined 1-16th cents to 7 5-8 cents per lb.; but February Futures were unchanged, at 7·68 cents. The Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. Ports were 71,000 bales compared with 34,000 bales last year, and 69,000 bales the year before.

To-day there has been no further change in Cotton prices in New York. The Receipt at the Ports have been 48,000 bales going against 25,000 bales on the corresponding day in 1895, and 56,000 bales in 1894. The total Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 4,180,000 bales compared with 3,770,000 bales visible at the end of the previous werk.

A drop of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy has taken place to-day in prices in our local Cotton market, all round, the feeling, however, having been steady at the decline. Business has been upon a very small scale, Exporters having bought only 400 Bengal, at Rs. 154-5; while the Mills have taken 600 bales, consisting of 200 each of Bengal, at Rs. 167; and Dhollera, at Rs. 174, new Cotton; and 150 old Khundwa, at Rs. 161½; and 50 old Morvi, at Rs. 180 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS have both been steady in tone, with quotations on the previous level, and a moderate export business passing.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	3,904 bales.
Wheat	737 cwts.
Linseed	2,655 "
Rapeseed	1,324 "
Gingellyseed	6,748 "
Poppyseed	788 "
Castorseed	2,547 "
Rice	2,053 "

FREIGHTS.—Some business has been done to-day for this month's shipment, at Rs. 15 per ton. For December shipment, to picked ports, holders of tonnage are asking 12s. per ton; but shippers can pay only 11s. 6d.

EXCHANGE opened steady to firm, this morning, at 1s. 3 5-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 9-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Rates advanced 1-32d. for Bank media of remittance, and some business was done in Demand ready and for future delivery; and the market closed firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 3 11-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 3 11-32d.	do.
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 3 13-32d.	do.
Credits	do.	1s. 3 9-16d.	do.
Francs	do.	1·84	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 100½ for 3½ per Cents for cash, and the coming settlement, and declined to 100 3-8 in both positions; but rates rallied before the close, and left off steady, at 100 5-8 for Money and Account. Threes have been quoted at 99, nominal.

SHARES have been quiet, and in prices we note an advance of Rs. 25 in Currimbhoy Mills, Rs. 85 in Manockjee Petit, Rs. 15 each in China and Connaught, Rs. 10 in Howard and Bullough, and Rs. 5 in David; an advance of Rs. 20 in Bombay Flour, Rs. 10 in Treacher, Rs. 5 in Alcock Ashdown, and a decline of Rs. 100 in Bombay-Burmah in the first issue, and Rs. 5 in the second. Bank of Bombay have fallen off Rs. 7½ to Rs. 1,305 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 23-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	110 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	119
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 15-16
Bar Silver	29 15-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	62,000	Bales.
" " Surats	1,300	"
" Imports of Cotton	157,000	"
" " Surats	nil	
" Stock of Cotton	597,000	"
" " Surats	26,000	"

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, Nov. 21.

German mail steamer Darmstadt, from Bremen, arrived.

COLOMBO, Nov. 22.

German mail steamer Preussen, from China and French mail steamer Armand Behic from Australia arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT—NOVEMBER 21.

10 p.m.	78·3

SUNDAY.—NOVEMBER 22.

6 a.m.	74·9
10 a.m.	78·5
2 p.m.	80·1
4 p.m.	79·1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

DOUIE—October 18, at 3, Elm-row, Hampstead, wife of J. M. Douie, Indian Civil Service, of a son.

JONES—September 27, at Manila, Philippine Islands, wife of H. D. C. Jones, Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, of a son.

MARSHALL—October 29, at Vancouver, the wife of Oswald P. Marshall, Lieutenant R.N.R., Commanding S.S. Empress of India, of a son.

MILLER—October 30, at 16, Parkfield-road, Liverpool, wife of Harry, Miller of Cinnamara, Assam, of a daughter.

ROGERS—November 2, at 6, Thornton-hill, Wimbledon, wife of Surg.-Capt. F. A. Rogers, D.S.O., I.M.S. (Bengal), of a son.

MARRIAGES.

COUTTS—HOWDEN—October 31, at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, William Strachan Coutts, Indian Civil Service, son of the late James Cook Coutts, of Shanghai and Fraserburgh, N.B., and Mrs. Coutts, 12, Gledstones-road, West Kensington, W., to Mabel, daughter of David Alexander Howden, of 12, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park, W.

HANDCOCK—PACKARD—October 28, at Bramford Church, G. Fraser Handcock, Madras P.W.D., to Winifred Packard, daughter of Edward Packard, jun., J.P., of Bramford, Suffolk.

HARVEY—BEEVOR—October 28, at St. Peter's, Kirkley, Suffolk, Edward Kerrison Harvey, Esq., J. P., third son of the late General Sir Robert John Harvey, K.C.B., K.T.S., to Sophia Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Rev. William Smythies Beevor, of Bury St. Edmunds.

DEATHS.

ALDERTON—October 30, at Belvedere Park, Belvedere, Kent, Thomas James de Beaudegard Alderton, late Commander in the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, House Governor of the Royal Alfred Institution, Belvedere, aged 62.

CRAWFORD—November 4, at 19, Royal-terrace, Edinburgh, Margaret Buchan, widow of A. H. Crawford, H.E.I.C.S.

DE BUTTS.—October 31, at 45, Leeson-park, Dublin, Anna Maria, widow of the Rev. George de Butts, M.A., and daughter of the late John Tecker, Major Hon. East India Company's Madras Army, aged 82.

FOOTE—November 1, at Bath, Helen Foote, daughter of the late Capt Edward James Foote, H.E.I.C.S., aged 77.

INNES—October 27, at Florence, Beatrice Gonsales, youngest daughter of the late James Innes, of the H.E.I.C.S., aged 39.

KINKEAD—November 1, at 2, Prince's-square, Bayswater, W., Eliza Mary, widow of Major Richard Kinkead, R.A. (Madras), aged 76.

NEVILL—October 29, at Rose-hill, Southampton, Catharine, widow of John Patmore Nevill, and granddaughter of the late Capt. Sampson Baker, H.E.I.C.S., aged 69.

OMMANNEY—November 3, at 111, Warwick-road, S.W., Major-General E. L. Ommanney, R.E. (Bengal), aged 88.

PARKER—November 2, at 57, Drayton-gardens, Alicia Eliza, wife of Alfred Parker, Esq, late of Calcutta, and youngest daughter of the late Admiral Sir H. M. Denham, F. R. S.

PILE—November 2, at Benlah Hill, Upper Norwood, Richard Pile, late of Bombay.

QUIN—November 3, at 17, Colville-mansions, Bayswater, of double pneumonia, Charlotte Letitia, widow of Thomas Quin, Major Bengal Staff Corps.

ROXBURGH—October 30, at Ipswich, Sibella, daughter of the late William Roxburgh, M.D., H.E.I.C.S., aged 89.

SOMERSET—October 29, at Woolaston Rectory, Gloucestershire, Georgiana Amelia, wife of the Rev. William Somersett, Rector of Woolaston, and daughter of the Gen William Lindsay Darling.

STROVER—October 29, at Boscombe, Selina, widow of Thomas, Rogers Strover, F.R.C.S. Eng., late Surg.-Major Her Majesty's Bengal Army, aged 79.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PARRIE—November 19, at Egmore, Madras, the wife of Mr. J. R. Parrie, Resident Apothecary, Opthalmic Hospital, Madras, of a son.

STUART—November 18, at Nungumbaukum, the wie of D. A. Stuart, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

O'CONNOR—BEECHER—November 11, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Umballa, by the Rev. Father Fidelis, O. C., Roman Catholic Chaplain, assisted by the Rev. Father Romulus, O. C., Elizabeth Marie, eldest daughter of Assist. Surgeon W. F. O'Connor, I. M. S., of Umballa, to Frederick Beecher, Army Commissariat Department.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1896.

THE agricultural condition in this Presidency shown by the summary of Government reports issued the other day has now been materially improved by the rain that has, in varying degree, fallen in the districts. The next report will be a more cheerful one. But even taking the present summary as it stands there is great cause for thankfulness when we remember how much worse is the plight of some other parts of the Empire. In the Punjab and the North-West Provinces no less than 120,000 people are upon relief-works. In the North-West the authorities have to deal with the deplorable misery brought about by the third successive season of short crops, while in Bombay the last few seasons have been propitious. The test works opened in various parts of the Presidency have in many cases not been followed by relief-works, owing to the absence of a keen demand for employment. Naturally the labourers are not eager to take work at the low rates fixed by the Code, but if real want was upon them they would do so. The cravings of nature tell a starving man that half-a-loaf is better than no bread. Hence the immediate prospect of mortality from actual starvation is, happily, not apparent from the figures now published showing that at present only some 10,337 persons are thus employed. The total, however, does not include the persons engaged on relief works started by Local Boards and Municipalities—agencies whose help in meeting the distress is encouraged by Government—but it does not seem that these local authorities are doing much at present in the way of finding employment for the inhabitants of their respective areas. Doubtless the number of people seeking this form of assistance will increase in a short time, and hence Government are well advised in keeping programmes of relief works ready to be started as soon as the need for them becomes apparent. A necessary corrolory of these preparations is the suspension for the time being of ordinary Public Works operations, where this can be done without loss or damage to works in progress. This suspension does not apply to buildings or improvements in progress within the areas of scarcity which are suitable as Famine works. Sufferers who cannot, for various reasons, be drafted far from home will be given employment on small works such as the removal of prickly pear, and other enemies to the crops or the public health. The idea of the Government in regard to larger works seems to be "to concentrate the famine labour on the smallest possible number—compatible with the exigencies of the situation—of really large and important works." The parenthetical qualification is important, and the success or otherwise of the relief measures will considerably depend upon the extent of its application. The experience gained in the North-West Provinces during the relief operations of last season went to show the great importance of keeping people employed near their homes and thus preventing the breaking up of village communities. Concentration on a few works may conduce to cheaper and more efficient supervision than would otherwise be the case. But these advantages are, in our opinion, more than counterbalanced by the partial depopulation of many villages, which often continues even when the famine is at an end. The cost of transporting labour, and the greater liability of large relief camps to epidemics of sickness are also to be placed in the same scale, in weighing the *pros* and *cons* of the question. There are doubtless practical difficulties in the way of having a large number of relief centres, but the bias of the authorities should be toward allowing charity to begin at the homes of the people rather than toward the centralisation of provision for employment of the needy.

Only second in importance to the measures taken to provide against the starvation of the people, are those intended to save the cattle. It is satisfactory to find that Government are fully sensible of this obligation, and that the resolutions they are issuing on the latter subject are as carefully thought out as those which deal with the former. The chapter of the Famine Code which relates to cattle preservation authorises the opening of certain forest areas for the free grazing of cattle from the distressed tracts, and this course was ordered some days ago. But there are large numbers of cattle which, owing to distance from the forests, will not be saved from starvation by this provision. Even if the owners attempt to drive them to the woods—a course which they would be slow to take—the oxen emaciated from want would be unable to stand the strain of the journey. Transport by rail is a less risky business, but the cost is prohibitive to the owners. It was found, too, in the last famine that when Government assistance was given to overcome this difficulty, the money given to pay for the transport of the cattle was used for more immediate wants. Even if this is prevented by the grant of free passes, it is doubtful whether the cultivators are sufficiently versed in the principles of domestic economy to see the wisdom of taking a long journey away from home in order to preserve their cattle. As to the importation of fodder into the affected Collectorates, Government in a resolution issued last week pointed out that it is practically impossible for the State to provide a supply for all cattle remaining in the districts. Under these circumstances all that Government undertook to do in the resolution was to facilitate as far as possible the supply of fodder by private agency. For this purpose the Hon'ble Mr. Shuttleworth, who has been placed on special duty in connection with the utilization of the forests for famine purposes, was requested to institute enquiries as to where surplus stocks of fodder of any kind are available. He was also asked to publish information on the subject, together with statements of the prices likely to be demanded in the districts of supply and to be offered in the localities where fodder is needed and also of the rates which the Railway Companies will charge for carriage.

Acting on the information received from the districts, Government have since issued a further resolution sanctioning the cutting and stacking by departmental arrangements of as much of the grass in the Khandeish forests as possible. The grass is to be pressed, and conveyed to large centres in the famine districts, including Poona, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, and probably Bijapur. This step is taken because the fodder in the forests of Khandeish, is sufficiently plentiful to be in excess of the normal requirements of that large Collectorate. The exportation of the grass to less favoured districts where cattle are dying by hundreds from want is therefore a measure at which the most ardent Free Trader could scarcely cavil, especially as there is great danger of much of it being burnt if it is left standing. Moreover while Government regard it as their duty to send the fodder to the districts where it is most needed, they will not undertake to sell it by retail. District officers will dispose of it to the dealers, at moderate rates or possibly free of charge "provided arrangements can be made to secure that it will be supplied at a moderate profit in the affected districts." Even this limited interference with the ordinary course of trade, is beset with considerable practical difficulties. It is one thing to obtain an undertaking from a dealer to sell the fodder brought to his district by Government; it is quite another for the promise to be fulfilled. But there is one circumstance which will operate against extortionate demands—the cultivators will be too poor to pay high prices in order to keep their cattle alive. They are more likely in their distress to pay every anna they can for food for themselves and their families. Mr. Shuttleworth has been asked to report how far the measure of exporting grass, can be safely followed in some of the other districts besides Khandesh. The determination of the people to prolong the suffering of old and decayed animals, which are absolutely worthless for agricultural or milch purposes, wastes the fodder hardly sufficient to keep the rest alive of fodder, and thereby forms one of the many difficulties which surround the question of the preservation of agricultural cattle in this time of distress. It is gratifying that in doing their best to solve the problem, Lord Sandhurst and his colleagues have looked beyond the letter of the Famine Code,—which does not direct the importation of fodder from one district to another—to its spirit. It may be hoped that by the tardy but welcome rainfall that has been experienced in the Presidency, this problem of cattle preservation will be solved to some extent in the best possible manner—namely, by an increase in the fodder available.

THE French Foreign Minister, when declining to supplement "the precise statements" of the Czar and President Faure regarding the entente between France and Russia, appears to have guarded himself against the use of the word "alliance," a word which had no place in the utterances of either the Emperor or the President. The word was carefully omitted from the messages of adieu exchanged between them when the Czar was on the frontier on his way to Darmstadt. As speeches and messages were all carefully drawn up in Paris some days in advance between the French Foreign Office and the Russian Embassy, and carried later to the Czar at Balmoral by a Russian official, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the succession to Prince Lobanoff, and subjected to final revision, it may be assumed that the omission of the word alliance was not accidental. "Friendship," "bond of union," "ties of amity," were made to serve the turn, while concealing from prying eyes the exact nature of the understanding, agreement, convention, or whatever it may be, which has sufficed to establish the portentous combination of Russia and France. That coalition has already deprived the Triple Alliance of its predominant position in Europe. Lord Dufferin, in the remarkable and suggestive speech delivered in Belfast—the most important parts of which are stated to have been submitted beforehand to Lord Salisbury—was not as reticent as the Czar or the President, or M. Hanotaux; he spoke of the coalition between the two Powers as "for all practical purposes a Dual Alliance." Whether the coalition—for such is admittedly—is technically an alliance seems to be open to doubt. Lord Dufferin speaks of it as "for all practical purposes an alliance," thus appearing to suggest that it is not such in a formal sense. It has been said that a treaty binding France would have to be submitted to the Chambers for ratification, and that with a view to avoid the disclosure of the terms and exact nature of the engagements entered into, the convention with its annexes which place the engagements on record have not been embodied in a treaty. It is also affirmed that as no period is fixed by the Constitution within which a Treaty is to be placed before Parliament for ratification, it is within the right of the President and the Ministry to defer the communication when interests of State render immediate publication inexpedient. There would be little danger in straining the Constitution on such a point when the Chambers and all France have during the last five years testified an ardent desire to draw closer the "ties," whatever they may be, which give France a powerful ally, and also, to use, M. Brisson's expression, "confidence and hope." That expression struck M. de Blowitz as ominous coming from the President of the Chamber of Deputies. For argues that sagacious personage, "hope" in this matter cannot refer to peace, which France possesses, but to something else:—"For five years," he writes, "there have been numberless signal demonstrations, official or individual, isolated or collective, respecting the understanding, the *rapprochement*, the ties, the unalterable friendship, and the nature of it all remains a secret. When, therefore, President Brisson ends his sonorous speech with the words 'What confidence! What hope!' everybody stares and asks what this word 'hope' can mean, placed, as though designedly, at the end of a well-meditated speech. People then perceive, perhaps, that two nations can draw together to protect each other and preserve peace, but that a treaty of peace is not concluded, because to preserve peace a treaty is needless. The only 'hope' therefore of which a man in M. Brisson's position and on such an occasion can speak is not one of the hopes sustained by a treaty of peace. This is what strikes an observer. I do not say that there will be war to-morrow or within two years, but I do say that if for five years successive statesmen, however different their views and desires, have continued and applauded these negotiations it is because this union, these imperishable ties, are neither platonic nor necessarily pacific. The reason is that, if France has Alsace-Lorraine before her eyes, Russia has the treaty of San Stefano, torn up at her expense for the profit of everybody else. It was not Count von Caprivi who tore it up, nor was it he who gave Bosnia and the Herzegovina to Austria. If M. Brisson can speak of hopes it is because France and Russia have mingled their regrets and resentments. Thus united M. Brisson can speak of hopes inasmuch as France and Russia have a revenge to take on a common adversary. Yes; this word 'hopes,' uttered in such circumstances as it was to-day, gives room for reflection to those who have been constantly assured that the Franco-Russian alliance is purely an alliance of peace." There is food for reflection in these obviously well-weighed words of the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, who is by no means an alarmist and is in a position to estimate the force of the currents which it is his duty to note.

THE Government of India, moved by that of the North-West Provinces, has considered the question of amending the resolution of April 14, 1888, respecting the pecuniary relations of Government officers with persons who are subject to their authority. The Government of the N.-W. P. submitted a proposal, that the resolution referred to should be amended with a view to place native public services under the same obligation to disclose their indebtedness in districts to which they are under orders of transfer, as covenanted officers are placed by the Bengal Regulation of 1823, and also suggested that so far as the orders of 1888 are concerned there should be no distinction between the taking of loans and excessive indebtedness to tradesmen. On the first point the Government of India entirely agree with the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Anthony MacDonnell, that it should be obligatory on native servants to disclose to Government their indebtedness to individuals resident in districts to which they are under orders of transfer. The obligation created by the Bengal Regulation VII. of 1823 only applies to covenanted officers, but the principle is one that should be extended to native officers, and this is implied in the resolution of March 18, 1888. The Government will therefore approve of local Governments laying down distinctly the responsibility of officers other than those of the Indian Civil Service in that regard. It is not necessary to amend the resolution of the Government of India on the subject to enable the local Governments to issue supplementary orders, for the principle laid down is expressed in general terms and may be made specially applicable whenever it may be deemed necessary. But the question as regards to trade debts is somewhat more difficult, and the Supreme Government thinks it best not to limit the discretion of the local Government in dealing with particular cases. It is largely a question of degree, and the character of the interference in a case which calls for measures to restrain officers or avert a public scandal must be determined by the circumstances. "Excessive indebtedness" is a serious disqualification for Government service, but it is admittedly impossible to frame a definition of it which would apply to all cases. The Government of India do not consider it advisable to lay down as a general rule that such indebtedness shall be punishable by dismissal from the public service. These public orders of the Government on the subject of the pecuniary relations of officers with persons subject to their jurisdiction, have been sent to all heads of offices in the Bombay Presidency for information and guidance.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor of Bombay will arrive from Mahableshwar, at the Victoria Terminus, Bombay, at 6 a.m. (Railway time), on Sunday next, and will leave for Surat from the Grant Road Railway Station by the 10-5 p.m. train, returning to Bombay on the 1st December, by the train arriving at the Grant Road Railway Station at 6-25 a.m. The Governor's arrival from Mahableshwar, departure to Surat, and return to Bombay, are private. Two salutes of 17 guns each will be fired from the Saluting Battery, at sunrise, on Monday, the 30th instant, to announce the arrival and departure of Lord Sandhurst; and a salute of 17 guns will be fired on the 1st December, to announce the return of his Excellency from Surat.

THE arrangement for the ceremony of cutting the first sod of the Tapti Valley Railway, at Surat, by H. E. Lord Elgin, on Monday, November 30, are now practically complete. Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, the Chairman of the Company, who is to be congratulated on recovery from his recent severe illness, will request the Viceroy to perform the ceremony and his Excellency will make a speech in reply. A dinner is to take place later in the evening, but unfortunately Lord Elgin will be unable to remain in Surat for that function, as the programme of his Excellency's tour provides for his reaching Indore next day. Mr. Forrest will preside at the dinner, and the toasts will include the Queen, the Viceroy, and the Governor. H. E. Lord Sandhurst, in replying to the latter toast, will propose success to the Tapti Valley Railway, and Mr. Forrest will respond. A special train will leave Bombay on the morning of the 30th to convey the invited guests to the ceremony, and will bring them back, after the dinner the same night.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE FRANCIS OF TECK left, on Saturday, for Karachi, by the British India steamer Kola.

THE hired Transport Peshawar, Captain F. W. Vibert, R.N.R., sailed, on Saturday afternoon, for Suakin, to bring back a part of the Indian Contingent.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ARREST OF MAHOMEDAN CONSPIRATORS.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Fifteen Mahomedans belonging to the Naval College at Constantinople have been arrested for being implicated in the young Turkey agitation.

THE ANGLOPHOBE CAMPAIGN IN GERMANY.

The Bismarckian organ, "Hamburger Nachrichten," still continues its Anglophobe campaign, and says that England wishes to kindle a universal war and does everything to cause an open conflict between the Mahomedan and Christian worlds through the Armenian conflagration at Constantinople.

THE NIGER EXPEDITION.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The *Times* publishes a letter from the Governor of the Niger Company, in reply to the hostile comments of the Governor of the Gold Coast, in which he says that such criticism will be hailed with joy by the French press, and is especially calculated to injure British interests which are threatened by foreign aggression.

The above is the nearest approach to an explanation yet given regarding the Niger expedition.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

PARIS, Nov. 21.

A debate took place in the Chamber of Deputies, to-day, on the Foreign Estimates, during which M. Hanotaux, the Foreign Minister, was asked to define the relations existing with Russia.

In reply he declared it was not expedient to supplement the precise statements that had been made by the Tzar and President Faure regarding the entente, the existence of which was undeniable.

Referring to Egypt, he said France abandons none of her claims in that quarter. France was not now alone, but supported by a friendly nation.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASE QUESTION IN INDIA.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The *Times*, commenting on the report regarding the sanitary measures adopted in India in 1895, says that the statistics in respect to contagious diseases show that there is more reason than ever to do the utmost possible to repress the most weakening, if not the most dangerous, disease.

THE RINDERPEST IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Latest advices from South Africa state that the rinderpest continues to spread.

Mr. Selous and other notable South Africans now in London express grave fears as to the results through the tribes losing their cattle, their sole means of subsistence.

AFFAIRS IN CRETE.

A European Commission is about to start for Crete to re-organize the gendarmerie there.

The Porte has instructed the Commander of the forces in Crete to co-operate loyally with the Governor of the Island.

COMBINED PRESSURE ON THE PORTE.

PARIS, Nov. 20.

A semi-official French Note issued here states that M. Cambon, jointly with the other Ambassadors at Constantinople, continues to press vigorously for the fulfilment of the Sultan's promises.

BANQUET TO GENERAL KITCHENER.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

A banquet was given, yesterday, by the Royal Engineers to General Kitchener. The Duke of Cambridge presided.

INVESTITURE OF GENERAL KITCHENER BY THE QUEEN.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Her Majesty the Queen, yesterday, invested General Sir H. H. Kitchener with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Bath.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The Bombay mails of the 7th instant arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

FATAL COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 22.

A portion of a pucca house collapsed, yesterday, in Rangoon, burying two syces in the ruins. The men were dead when taken out.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BURMA.

An official note says that the Chief Commissioner leaves on Tuesday for Mandalay and Maymyo, returning to Rangoon on 23rd December.

HARMSTON'S TIGER-TAMER MAULED.

On Friday night, when Harmston's tiger-tamer entered the animal's cage, the animal flew at him, and seized him. The attendants quickly drove off the tiger, and the man was brought out. It was found that his neck and cheek were lacerated, and several other slighter injuries were inflicted. The man is now in the hospital.

BAI DINBAI NUSSERWANJEE PETIT, in the liberal spirit characteristic of her large-hearted generosity, has just made a munificent donation to the funds of the charitable dispensary at Khetwady bearing her late husband's name. She has contributed a sum of Rs. 75,000 to the funds in question to meet the deficiency which frequently arose in the working expenses, and with a view to strengthen the general financial condition of the dispensary.

A MEETING of the members of the Mahomedan community was held, last evening, in the spacious compound of the bungalow of Syed Mahomed Hussan Makba, Moulvi Hidaitulla, J. P., in the chair. There was a large attendance of Mahomedans, and the proceedings were most orderly. Several speakers disapproved of the Congress movement, and said that it was most satisfactory to note that the loyal Mahomedan community had not joined the movement as a body. The meeting recorded the sense of the meeting that the Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtulla Mahomed Sayani was not in any way delegated by the Mahomedan community to represent them in the Congress, from which they had hitherto held aloof. All the speakers were unanimous in the opinion that they were quite happy and contented under the benign British rule, and that since all their legitimate grievances were readily redressed by the Government, there was disloyalty in organising a movement like the Congress.

The case of forging a Government Resolution against Ganesh Shunker Dravid will come on for trial at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, to-day.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived in Bombay, yesterday, from Europe, by the mail steamer Peninsular, were Major-General W. Galbraith, C.B., Commanding the Quetta District; the Hon. W. C. Burkett; and others.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.

THE VICTORY OF MR. M'KINLEY.

A PROPHET is not without honour save in his own country. That well-known Bimetallist, Mr. Moreton Frewen, is a prominent example just now of the truth of that saying. Mr. Frewen is a prophet, and he is decidedly without honour in his own country. As an ardent Silverite Mr. Frewen went to the United States just before the election so as to be on the spot to tender his congratulations in person to Mr. Bryan when his return as Mr. Cleveland's successor was definitely known. Nine days ago the *Times* published an elaborate letter from Mr. Frewen showing unmisrakeably that Mr. Bryan was sure to be the winner. Except in Bimetallic circles, and not in all of those, I do not think Mr. Frewen's prediction carried conviction to the minds of many people, and the bulk of the British population still seemed to disbelieve in Mr. Bryan's chances even after their very confident mentor, through the kind offices of an amiable correspondent in New York, cabled home some days later a repetition of his original prophecy. So cocksure was Mr. Frewen that on the day after the polling or the day on which the polling took place—I am not sure which—he flashed a message from Chicago to a friend in London to the effect that the champion of free silver and of free everything had gained the day. Such credulity is only equalled by the refusal until a few hours ago of Mr. Bryan's leading supporter, Senator Jones, to admit that the M'Kinleyites were victorious. At this time the results of the tremendous fight were all practically certain except in three States—Kansas, Missouri, and North Carolina. Some of this evening's papers give North Carolina and Missouri to Mr. Bryan, who is admitted by friends and foes alike to have made a splendid fight for the principles he has espoused, and who judging from his congratulatory telegram to his victorious rival seems to be taking his defeat with more philosophy than some of his backers display. The States that went for the Republican, or as some call him the National, candidate, are California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Gersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhodes Island, South Dakota, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. Those who gave a plurality of votes for the Democratic and Socialist candidate are:—Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Missisipi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and Wyoming. The first news that we received went to show that the Republicans had been favoured with what in American parlance is called

A "LANDSLIDE,"

and there was almost as much excitement on the London Stock Exchange as in Wall Street. "In the House," on Wednesday, scenes described as almost without precedent occurred, as the result of the rush for American stocks. London brokers, we are told, found themselves overwhelmed the first thing that morning with orders from American dealers to buy on their behalf, and such an enormous amount of business has not been done in the course of so brief a period since the days of the mining boom. "It was as if all the devils in hell had been let loose," said one well-known City man, "such excitement I have never seen in my life before, while the noise was such that to make yourself heard above the din was quite impossible." As a consequence prices rose, but they fell again yesterday. The same thing occurred in New York. The *Times* voices English public opinion on the triumph of the M'Kinleyites when it observes that "the people of the United States have earned the congratulations of the whole world on the proof they have given of their loyalty to national honour." This expression of British sentiment has given much satisfaction on the other side of the Atlantic, where it is contrasted with the fears indulged in by certain Continental journals, particularly in the French and German capitals, that Mr. M'Kinley's presence in the White House means a recrudescence of Protection. The *New York Herald* seeks to reassure Europe on this score by declaring that there is no disposition on the part of the Republican leaders to increase the present tariff except in so far as is necessary for revenue purposes. Mr. M'Kinley himself, it is pointed out, has considerably modified his views on this point, and while still clinging to the doctrine of Protection is not now an extremest, especially as he finds the party leaders opposed to extreme measures. Mr. M'Kinley's right hand man, Mr. Hanna, says that Mr. M'Kinley's tariff views and intentions will be shown, when Congress meets, to contemplate no more Protection than will maintain the present rates of wages, and enable employers to compete with foreigners." To an interviewer Mr. Hanna is reported to have said:—"I have reason to believe that he (Mr. M'Kinley) considers his election due to members of all parties, and therefore will pay regard to their different views to a large extent. Also he feels most friendly towards England for the remarkable sympathy that country has shown with his campaign; and therefore I think that England need have no serious fear that she will suffer from the new tariff measures. I think

PROSPERITY IS ASSURED

to the Anglo-Saxon countries by the election of Mr. M'Kinley, and that, while he will look first to American interests, he will take no step likely to imperil the prosperity of England." Mr. Smalley, the able, if rather one-sided, correspondent of the *Times*, speaks very hopefully of Mr. M'Kinley's general ideals as a statesman, and sends this morning an account of a talk he has had with the new President. Mr. M'Kinley said:—"No man has ever been chosen President freer than I shall be from every kind of pledge. There will be no mortgages on me when I enter upon my duties. Obligations? Yes, I am under many obligations, but not one which I have to discharge at the public expense." The Bimetallic League does not seem to be as depressed as doubtless Mr. Frewen is by the defeat of Mr. Bryan. In a manifesto issued this morning they recall the following declaration of the programme adopted by the Republican party at St. Louis and unresevedly accepted by Mr. M'Kinley:—"We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are, therefore, opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver except by international agreement between the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote. This declaration is a stronger pronouncement in favour of international bimetallism than has ever been put forward by any political party in previous Presidential campaigns, and is entirely in accord with the policy which the Bimetallic League has consistently maintained. In these circumstances, and in view of the strong agitation for 'Free Silver' (or national bimetallism) in the United States, and the fact that this agitation is likely to be maintained and developed, a genuine and determined effort on the part of the new Government may confidently be anticipated to bring about an international bimetallic agreement for opening the mints of various countries to silver as well as gold."

THE FRIEDRICSRUH DISCLOSURES.

The unprecedented interest, if that is not too mild a term to use, that has been shown throughout Europe in the final stages of the great electoral struggle in America has not had the effect of withdrawing attention from the controversy aroused by Prince Bismarck's disclosures. The further developments of the old chancellor's action has been and is being watched with almost anxious eagerness in more than one capital. Immediately after the appearance of the first Berlin communique, which it was vainly hoped would close the incident, Prince Bismarck informed the world that the secret treaty between Germany and Russia which existed prior to 1890 was only concealed in deference to the wishes of the latter power, a statement not calculated to give much satisfaction in St. Petersburg or to diminish the embarrassments previously caused by him to his own Sovereign. The faithful and inspired *Hamburger Nachrichten* at the same time protested against the view of the matter taken by the Imperial authorities, namely, that diplomatic events of the kind in question belong to the "strictest secrets of State." Prince Bismarck was not always of the opinion that such negotiations as those he has disclosed "belong to history and to the archives," as he now contends. He also disputes the assertion that the Russo-German agreement which lapsed in 1890 was incompatible with loyalty to the Triple Alliance; and holds that the understanding might with perfect propriety be renewed to-day. Indeed, he thinks that were the Russian Government to "manifest a favourable disposition," which there does not seem to be much chance of her doing, the renewal of the treaty would be a very good thing for the peace of the world. The Bismarckian journals have been urging in season and out of season that the object of the revelations was to check what they call an

ANGLO-PHIL TENDENCY NOW PREVAILING

at the German Court. The existence of any such tendency is denied by other and perhaps better-informed newspapers, and certainly we in England have not been favoured of late with many indications of an Anglo-phil tendency in Berlin. The Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, in discussing Prince Bismarck's motives by the additional light shed by what has transpired since the veteran statesman threw his bombshell, assigns the first place to his cordial hatred of what the *Hamburger Nachrichten* is wont to stigmatize as "Caprivismus," meaning thereby the whole policy of the Emperor William II., for it is, we are told, becoming increasingly apparent that the revelations were aimed at the Kaiser in person rather than at any of his Ministers, past or present. The next motive in point of importance according to this authority was Prince Bismarck's irritation at the success of the Czar's visit to Paris and a consequent desire to pour gall into the French cup of happiness. The neglect of the Russian Emperor when in Germany to visit Friedricsruh was another cause. That Prince Bismarck feels this apparent slight is evident from the fact that his very obedient journalists went the length of insinuating that the Czar was restrained from calling upon the ex-Chancellor by no less a personage than the Emperor—a statement promptly and officially denied. The *Times'* correspondent places third Prince Bismarck's anxiety to prevent Anglo-German relations from becoming more cordial, as if there was very much chance of that unless international political events take a very different turn; and of this there are not many signs on the horizon. Bismarck's friends report him as expressing some surprise that "the stone thrown by the *Hamburger Nachrichten* into the duck pond should have caused such loud quacking" and to mentioning his regret that the star of Germany, after having risen for thirty years, should now begin to wane. Scepticism may be felt as to the genuineness of the "surprise," but that he should be sorry at Germany's present difficulties is

NOT UNNATURAL.

The following are the terms of the rebuke administered to him in Prince Hohenlohe's rejoinder to the Friedricsruh defence:—"The question as to the moment when secret diplomatic events lose the character of State secrets can be decided exclusively by active statesmen on account of their responsibility and of their special knowledge of the political situation. Any departure from this principle would expose foreign policy to shocks and surprises and thereby endanger the interests of State. If Germany unconditionally agreed to conceal both the circumstance and the scope of the negotiations with Russia prior to 1890 the same obligation continues unchanged for all who have cognizance of them. Therewith disappears also the possibility of discussing the actual tenour of those negotiations." But nothing, it appears, will silence Prince Bismarck, and the fresh exposure made apparently at his instance by the *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna of the hidden devices of our rulers looks like a reply to the Chancellor's biting allusion to "active statesmen," or as the original has it "*leitenden Staatsmanner*." The *Neue Freie Presse's* startling announcements read as follows:—About the middle of the seventies, at the time when Prince Gortchakoff was able to say in Paris "Maintenant la paix est assuree," a high Russian diplomatist remarked to an exalted German statesman (Prince Bismarck): "Russia is unsettled. She has had twenty years of peace, and the army is clamouring to be occupied." Shortly afterwards Prince Bismarck, to his astonishment, received at Varzin an autograph letter from Alexander II., written in the Crimea, in which he was asked point-blank whether Germany would remain quiet if Russia were to attack Austria in Galicia. The Prince did not reply, but sent the letter, with a memorandum, to the Emperor William. Shortly afterwards, however, the same question was repeated through the medium of the German Ambassador in St. Petersburg. Prince Bismarck thereupon wrote again to the Emperor William, this time to request that the Ambassador should be recalled, as it was evident he was being made use of for designs inimical to peace. The result was that the attack on Austria did not take place. But as the war fever still raged in Russia, the Czar made a compact at Reichstadt with the Austrian Emperor, and the war cloud burst further towards the East—namely, over Turkey. One of the conditions of the Reichstadt Compact was that it should remain a secret from Germany. But as Austria had been informed a short time before that she had been saved from a Russian attack by German good faith, she felt bound to return the service by acquainting Berlin with the terms of the understanding with Russia. Everybody is wondering what is the next surprise Prince Bismarck has in store for us.

RUSSIA AND POLISH INFLUENCES.

As if the political atmosphere of Europe was not sufficiently charged with disturbing elements, here is the *Cologne Gazette* coming out with an article which, coming from such a source, cannot be regarded but as of very great significance. The writer of the article professes to reproduce the views of "influential Russian," and after referring, but without much originality, to the Franco-Russian alliance, he enumerates the various interests of Russia as opposed to England. Russia would be hampered should England occupy Constantinople, but such occupation would further no German interest, nor can it serve Germany's purpose that England should swallow Egypt or become paramount in China. There is no reason why Germany should intervene in the struggle between England and Russia. But the Czar's Government has other obligations; it has to protect those of the Orthodox faith in all parts of the world, and especially in Hungary and in the Balkans. Germany has no reason to protect the Catholic Poles, and Russia would not object were Germany to show them her teeth. Polish and Catholic influence, however, prevails in Galicia and other Austrian provinces, and the Pan-Polish movement is gaining strength. Roman Catholicism, too, is gaining ground in Hungary, and then follows a passage which I quote textually: "If Polish and Catholic influence continues to grow in Cisleithania and in Hungary, the moment will come when Russia must cry halt. If the order is not obeyed there will be war with Austria-Hungary. Would Germany side with Austria? If so, France would declare war, and, Germany requiring all her forces to deal with France,

AUSTRIA WOULD BE LEFT ALONE

in face of Russia. It is improbable that Italy would intervene; she has little reason to participate in a Catholico-Polish war. The French clergy are patriotic rather than ecclesiastical, and in any case possess little influence. Germany and Russia have no opposing interests, but Germany has every interest in hindering the growth of the seed of discord. She must therefore refrain from furthering Polish designs. In Austria she must use her influence to prevent the triumph of Polish influences. On these conditions her relations to Russia will be of a satisfactory nature." It has not escaped notice in this connection that one of the principal troubles of Prince Bismarck is that the policy of the German Emperor has consciously or unconsciously ended in the spread of Polish ideas.

THE TURKISH QUESTION.

The French Foreign Minister's speech on the Ottoman imbroglio, notwithstanding the characteristically exaggerated praise bestowed upon it in certain quarters, was not calculated to diminish the interest with which Lord Salisbury's forthcoming declarations at the Guildhall are awaited M. H[illegible]notaux's first point was a geographical one. "Plac[illegible]d at the sources of the Tigris and Euphrates, be[illegible]ween the Caspian and the Black Seas, between the [illegible]ersian Gulf and the Gulf of Alexandretta, the ancie[illegible]t kingdom of Armenia is under three rulers—Russia, Persia, and Turkey. In the Turkish provinces, wi[illegible]h which alone we have to do, the Armenian popu[illegible]tion is not above one-sixteenth of the population. In the whole Ottoman Empire, the Armenians do [illegible] number three millions. In Asia, then, their distr[illegible]ibution is unequal. We discover no point where t[illegible]hey are in a majority, nor any centre allowing of the [illegible] creation [illegible] an for them of a certain autonomy." Then came [illegible] historical statement of the Porte's dealings with numerically insignificant Armenians. This was followed by a reference to what the Powers have by joint action effected in Macedonia and Crete. Coming to the present problem he said:—"In the first place, the Powers seem all of them convinced that the first necessity is a solid and loyal reciprocal understanding. The Governments are uniting their efforts to find the elements of this understanding and to consolidate it. They are devoting their energies at this very moment to remove or to minimize what appears capable of dividing them. The common action of the Embassies in Constantinople has presented since the opening of the crisis a consistency and unanimity for which no single one in particular is to be praised, but all together, and this union, constantly strengthened by the approbation of the Cabinets, obtained in Crete and in Macedonia the results to which I have just alluded."

A LEGITIMATE COROLLARY

of this first principle was that any thought of isolated action should be rejected, and although the Powers would obtain from the Sultan the amelioration of the conditions of his subjects, Christian and Mahomedan, no blow must be dealt at the integrity of the Turkish Empire or at the situations sanctioned by treaties. One of the fruitful results of the Czar's visit to France was that precise views had been exchanged, community in points of view and in interests had been arrived at between the two Powers, and they had the firm confidence that by moderation, equity, and serious concern for the future, and by caution as regards all the interests at stake, the solutions now contemplated would answer the views of all the other Cabinets and the needs of the situation in the East. In short, there was nothing very new in M. Hanotaux's carefully-worded and cautious utterances except an indication that some slight progress is being made towards a solution. M. Blowitz's friends on the lobby of the Palais Bourbon interpreted the speech of the Minister on Foreign Affairs as meaning that, while in agreement with all the Powers, not excluding England, he considers the integrity of the Ottoman Empire to be necessary, it does not appear to him that the meintenance of the present Sultan is the essential condition of the maintenance of such integrity. M. Jaures, the Socialist leader, in the the course of the debate made an interesting statement, that is to say, interesting to Englishmen. He and his friends, he said, repudiated the efforts made in France to substitute in the minds of the people hatred of England for the preoccupation of legitimate claims which rightfully belonged to her. I wonder whether it was by accident that the *Journal des Debats* omits this passage from its report of Mr. Jaures's courageous speech. The Armenian agitation has entirely dropped, and the clerical dignitaries who did so much for the agitation are now entirely absorbed by the vexed question whether the new Education Bill should provide Rate-aid as well as State-aid for the Voluntary Schools.

PARTY POLITICS AND MUNICIPAL ELECTOINS.

Monday last was an important day in the corporate boroughs of England and Wales. On the 1st of November, as everybody knows, the burgesses, male and female, are called upon to elect a certain quota of their respective Town Councils. As that date has this year fallen on a Sunday, and as this is not the Continent, the balloting had of course to be postponed until the following day. As usual in a large proportion of the boroughs where there were contests the fighting was mainly on political grounds, and both sides, especially when a General Election is within sight, attach some importance to these local encounters as an indication of how the Government of the day is regarded by the country. Apparently the Salisbury Ministry is losing ground in the provinces. The first accounts published on Tuesday morning showed that the Liberals had gained 56 seats, the Conservatives 32, the Liberal Unionists one, the Labour party three, and the Independents, of whom there are too few, five. Later returns show that in the remaining constituencies while the Conservatives only captured half-a-dozen seats previously held by their opponents the Liberals and the Labour party between them ousted sixteen supporters of the Government. At Birmingham curiously enough there were political contests in only two of the wards; in the rest of the city the Unionists and Liberals for the first time, I fancy, since the Home Rule, split joining forces to oppose a Ratepayers' Association which advocated economy. The Birmingham Town Council now consists of 30 Chamberlainites, 24 Conservatives, and 18 Liberals. At Bradford the Conservatives gained one seat, and had the votes of the Independent Labour party; two facts that cannot be considered very encouraging by Mr. Billson, the Liverpool solicitor and newspaper proprietor, who is making a plucky fight to win back the seat wrested from the Liberals sixteen months ago by the late Mr. Byron Reed. *Apropos* two of the rather numerous body of Liberal politicians who declined the honour of standing for East Bradford before Mr. Billson arrived on the scene—the Right Hon. Arnold Morley, ex-Postmaster-General, and the valiant Mr. W. S. Caine—are just off to India for the winter months. In Lancashire the fortunes of the Liberals or Radicals, as the *Times*, dropping the aggravating term Separatists, now always styles the Opposition, were varied. While they gained one seat in Liverpool, one in Mr. J. M. Maclean's old constituency—Oldham,—one at Blackburn, one at Burnley, one at Bootle, one at Southport (Mr. George Curzon must look to this), and three at Bury, they lost a seat at Bolton, two seats at Heywood (where the elections turned on the vexed question of further support of Voluntary Schools), and three at Manchester, where the Labour party did even.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Major-Gen. E. L. Ommanney, R. (Ben.) E. Ret.; Major-Gen. J. L. Bolton; Surg.-Gen. W. Munro, C. B.; Sir J. G. L. Innes; Ven. H. Maundrell; Mr. G. Lane-Fox; Cardinal Hohenlohe; Dr. Wynne; and Lady Greenall.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

THE cloudy weather again seems to be responsible for an increase in the cases of bubonic fever. For the twenty-four hours ending, on Saturday, at 10 a.m., there were sixteen fresh cases and thirteen deaths. Of these, there were four cases and one death in the Fort ward. In the Mandvie ward there were six cases and five deaths. In Bhuleshwar ward there were two cases and three deaths. In Byculla and Cammatteepura wards there were four cases and three deaths. There was one death recorded in the hospital.

This brings up the total cases up to date to 746, of which 530 have proved fatal.

WE are asked to state that the First LL.B. Examination, which commences, to-day, at 10 a.m., will be held in the University Buildings and not in the mandap, near the Wodehouse Bridge, as previously notified.

ON Saturday, at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, Sakharam Tanoo, a Maratha, was charged before Mr. Justice Strachey and a common jury, with having, on the 3rd September last, at Colaba, voluntarily caused grievous hurt by cutting the nose of his wife Succoo with a razor. He was unanimously found guilty of the offence, and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years, his Lordship remarking that he had been guilty of a most barbarous crime.

THE WELCOME RAINFALL.

IN the town and island of Bombay we have had much less rain than has been the case in some up-country districts. But small as the showers have been they have gratified every-one save the grain-dealers, who have been compelled thereby to reduce their prices. Occasional showers have fallen since our last issue, but the strong gusts of wind from the south-west have quickly swept the rain-laden clouds to mofussil districts, where the showers are more greatly needed to refresh the thirsty land. The temperature has varied considerably, having been as low as 75 degrees in the shade while the gales have blown, and in the middle of the day it has risen to over 87 degrees. On the whole it is distinctly cooler than it has been [illegible] weeks past, and everyone is hoping that the for w[illegible]ed-for cold weather has come to stay. long-hop[illegible] in tents on the Cooperage ground have The dwellers [illegible]ne inconvenience by the wind and been put to so[illegible]was blown down. Accidents have rain, and one tent [illegible] the Bombay harbour owing to also occurred in [illegible] About 7 o'clock on Friday the cyclonic weather. [illegible] laden with coal, foundered morning, prow No. 475[illegible] wing to the heavy sea and off the Mallet Bunder o[illegible]me. A tony, No. 7027, high wind blowing at the ti[illegible] off the Mint about was washed into the rocks [illegible] The tony was con-8-30 a.m., on the same day. [illegible]rew were saved. siderably damaged, but all the [illegible] No. 2449, was At noon on the same day prow, [illegible] swamped off the Ballard Pier.

PROSPECTS OF RAIN IN CENTRAL INDIA.

Saturday's meteorological report indicated the [illegible] likelihood of an extension of the cyclone to the central parts of India. It was as follows: The cyclonic storm is passing through Kathiawar apparently on a north-east course. It has occasioned a rapid fall of the baromete over North Bombay, and the pressure at Rajkote is more than a quarter of an inch below normal. Cyclone has occasioned gales along the coast, and has given light to heavy rain. Veraval at 4 p.m. yesterday had received three and a-half inches of rain. Bhuj has received two inches; Rajkote, Deesa, and Mount Abu over one inch, and Bombay, Poona, Surat, Ahmedabad, Akola, Neemuch, Ajmere, Sambhar, Jeypore, showers of less than one inch. Burma and Northern and Central India have had no rain, but the showers will probably extend during the next day or two to many of the more central parts of the country. In south of the Bay and the southern half of the Peninsula the weather is very unsettled. A fresh depression is apparently developing over the south-west of the Bay. At Masulipatam a local fall of two inches of rain is reported, and general rain is falling over the South Peninsula. Negapatam has received five and a-half inches; Calicut, four and a quarter; Cuddalore two and three-quarters, and Nellore, Trichinopoly, and Cochin over one inch.

ROUGH WEATHER AT SEA.

The British India steamer Dumra, Captain E.C. Russell, which arrived in harbour, on Saturday night, with the Karachi mails, for Europe, experienced very rough weather during the voyage. She left Karachi on the 19th instant, and had fresh breeze and clear N. E. swell, then fresh breeze and stormy overcast southerly swell. At about 2-30 p.m., on the 20th instant, wind and sea were increasing with hard driving rain, and heavy squalls of wind N. N. E., then D. S. S. W. Then the wind and sea increasing hard with driving rain the ship laboured heavily, and shipped large quantities of water fore and aft. Then heavy squalls and rain, vessel labouring heavily; it next changed to a heavy gale, high sea, fierce squalls, ship labouring heavily, and shipping water fore and aft. At about 8 p.m. and in longitude 55, fierce squalls of wind and rain were experienced, with very heavy sea and swell. At midnight the weather slightly moderated. At 4 a.m. on Saturday morning, wind and sea moderately shipping large quantity of water, and ship rolling heavily, then had strong breeze, heavy W. P. W. swell. Prong's light-house was sighted at about 7 p.m., and at 7-20 p.m., English mail steamer Thames, which had been kept waiting until 6-30 p.m. for the Karachi mails, was sighted. Immediately two blue lights were put up, and the ship headed for her, but as she did not answer signal or stop, the Dumra backed her course again, arriving in port at about 9 p.m. Consequently the Karachi mails were not despatched to Europe; and will have to await next Saturday's departure.

The R. I. M. S. Lawrence, which arrived from the Persian Gulf late on Friday night, reports high variable winds and fine weather till Latitude 21° 47' N., Longitude 65° 24' E., where fresh north-easterly wind with easterly swells, wind veering and increasing from E.-N.-E., E., E.-S.-E., S.-E., and south to force 7 with squalls and rain till Bombay was reached.

The Shepherd Co.'s s. s. Bahaduri, Captain W. T. Fairweather, which left here, on Thursday morning, at 9 a.m., for Cutch Mandvie and Gulf ports, with 350 passengers on board, encountered very heavy weather during the voyage. She arrived at Mangrole, at about 2 a.m., on Friday, but the weather was very thick with rain, and ship rolling and pitching heavily, and could not get communication from shore. The Captain thought it best not to proceed further owing to the bad weather, and deemed it advisable to turn the vessel back. The Bahaduri left the port, at 8 a.m., on Friday, arriving in harbour, at 7 p.m., on Saturday last.

The Italian steamer R. Rubattino, Captain M. Saporiti, which arrived in harbour, on Saturday evening, experienced fine weather for the first four days after leaving Aden on the 15th instant. On the 19th and 20th inst., she encountered very bad weather, strong N.N.E. wind and very boisterous sea, a heavy gale, overcast sky, with lightning and thunder, ship rolling and pitching very heavily, and on the 21st the weather moderated till arrival in port.

THE SHOWERS UP-COUNTRY.

SURAT, Nov. 21.

The sky has been overcast for two days; last evening heavy showers of rain fell accompanied by squalls of wind and lightening to the great delight of the ryots. The rain will do a great deal of good to the winter crops, wheat, gram, barley and pulse. The juari crop will not all be benefited. It is only the late crop that will be helped. No damaged has yet been done to the cotton crop, but it is possible that if the rain is excessive, it may not be altogether beneficial to that crop. The prices of grain have already been reduced, and will go down still if the rain has fallen in all the districts.

BARODA, Nov. 21.

On Friday night we had several heavy showers of rain lasting for about two hours. It rained to-day also, and on the whole the effect of this rain will be good both on the crop and the general health of the public.

THE RAIN AT SHOLAPUR.

A correspondent, writing from Sholapur, under date the 20th instant, says: "There was heavy rain last night, from 6 p.m. to 1 a.m. The fall was about three inches. There are signs that rain may come again to-day. The prospects are improving."

AFFAIRS IN LANOWLI.

A local correspondent writes to us:—You will want to know how the rain gets on. We had none yesterday (Friday), but it looked threatening. Last night and this (Saturday) early morning it rained a good deal, but not monsoon style. Then again at 10 a.m. it set in somewhat more heavily. The whole sky is clouded and threatening, and on towards Bombay it has travelled and looks specially black. The people say it is too late for bajree sowing. But they are taking out their ploughs for other crops. The visit of Mr. Chalmers, Mr. Woodward, and Mr. Trevor will now be more of a congratulatory nature than preparation for dire famine, I should think, and they get a rather nice tour thrown in. Here you could buy cows or buffaloes for 4 rupees each. They don't look to me more starved than usual, and I fancy if I made an offer of 4 rupees, I should not get the animal, for I pay as much as usual for milk, and that was as a rule famine price here, which proves that a cow is worth at least 8 annas a day, when the milk is bought, and so far I see there is no less grass than usual.

RAIN IN DAMAUN.

For the last three days, writes our correspondent, the sky here had been overcast and the weather sultry. The storm signal remains hoisted in its usual place near the light-house in upper Damaun since last Thursday. From two o'clock this morning we have had a few steady and several slight showers, making the fall of rain over an inch. The strong winds, the rapid passing in succession of huge white and black clouds and the monsoonish weather are indications of a continuance of rainfall which though late for the rice crop will yet benefit the sugar-cane, toor, and castor-oil-seed, and has already worked a change in the feelings of grain-dealers, who, until yesterday, were inclined to hold their stock in the hope of a further rise in prices; but to-day have been readily offering to sell their grain at the best rates obtainable fearing from accounts of rain at Poona, Sholapur, and Ahmednugggar, that prices will go down. This year's crops have been mostly twelve annas in a Rupee, and in a few cases ten annas, and yet the grain dealers taking advantage of the reports of the impending famine in other districts in India have increased the prices enormously, notably for "nagli," which is the principal food of the tillers of land and the labouring class, to one hundred per cent. Happily there are now evident signs of Nature coming to the rescue and checking the desire of grain dealers to exact unreasonable prices, otherwise it would be the duty of Government to interfere in preventing unjustifiable exactions.

THE IMPENDING FAMINE.

THE conversation and enquiry in the Bazaar is generally directed to rain and its effect on crops. Some people say that this late rain will tend to injure the crop, while others assert with confidence that it will be productive of very beneficial effects. The harvest of the bajri crop is generally over [illegible] November, and, therefore, it is clear that this by [illegible] will not do any good to the bajri crop. Another rain [illegible] also certain that the standing jowari thing i[illegible]s will be damaged, but the second crop bearing ea[illegible] (winter) jowari, which is sown late, called shiab[illegible]ly be greatly benefitted. Wheat, will undoubte[illegible] other crops will yield better gram, pulse, an[illegible] on account of this rain. It than was expected [illegible] this rain will to a great is a general belief tha[illegible], but it will not totally extent diminish the distres[illegible]n at Surat, Baroda, wipe it off. The rain has fall[illegible]lmost all the chief Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, and a[illegible]mediate effects is places in Kathiawar, and its im[illegible] the prices of that the grain-dealers have lowered [illegible]to the poor grain, which will be a great boon [illegible] Khandeish people. A letter received from K[illegible] clouds states that no rain has fallen there, but dark [illegible] are gathering.

The fund started by the Punchayet has gone up to Rs. 10,000, and we learn that a meeting has been convened for to-day, by Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Bart., C.S.I., C.I.E., and Sir Dinshah M. Petit, Bart., at the Sir J. J. Parsee Benevolent Institution, to consider the best means to utilise the fund.

About one hundred starving children have been given food and shelter by missionary societies here. These children are given in the charge of the missionaries by their parents.

A well-informed correspondent, writing from Surat says: Reports have been received here that moderate rain has fallen in Surat and other districts. This glad tiding is hailed with satisfaction by all; but it remains to be seen whether it averts the famine. No doubt it will lessen the starvation and distress, but it is premature to assert that bad times have passed by with the fall of such a late rain. The fact that it will injure the crops that are now ready should not be lost sight of. Four grain shops have been recently opened here to compete with the Marwaree grain-dealers, and to break their monopoly. This fact, combined with the advent of rain, has tended to decrease the prices of grain.

AN APPEAL FROM BARSI.

The following appeal has been addressed to Mr. Govindji Thakersi Mulji by the people of Barsi:—

After all Government also has officially acknowledged the horrible nature of the famine, and relief-works are being opened all over the famine stricken districts. The position of the Sholapur district is peculiarly critical. Naturally the water supplied in the district is very moderate, and the staple food is juari. But the rabbi crops having totally failed on account of the want of timely showers both men and animals are dying for want of food. Government have, it seems, ordered to open relief-works. The Barsi Municipality is already being as useful as it can. Nearly 700 men have been supplied with work. The Vice-President, Mr. Vasanji Viraji, the manager of the firm of Messrs. Mulji Jetha & Co., has so arranged as to supply a greater number of females with work. This has a double advantage, a greater number of persons being supplied with food at less cost. Besides the small children are also in this system provided for. Children more than eight years old and less than 14 are employed at half-wages. But the state of children under seven or eight years is really pitiable. The benevolent Vice-President, Mr. Vasanji Viraji, has for the present at least very kindly volunteered to supply such children with maintenance. To those under 3 years old he gives milk and opium twice a day, and to those above that age and under eight he gives food twice a day. Mr. Vasanji is doing most beneficent work, and he receives all due thanks from the poor for what he is doing. But it is feared that the charity of a single individual will very soon be insufficient for the want. The state of those who can and have the will to work and yet starve for want of employment is pitiable no doubt. But the state of infants and chilhren who have neither the sense nor the capacity of work and yet the demand of hunger stronger and keener than a grown up man is simply heart-rending. It melts a man to tears to see women going along the streets in search of employment, and some with children at their back, some with young ones on their hips, and some with infants in their arms. It is for the support and maintenance of these helpless little ones that the present appeal is made. Efforts are being made here for the support of such children, but the future appears to be very gloomy, and it is likely that a number of children too large for this town to support will soon come together here, and the help of all philanthropic gentlemen is most earnestly sought for, and it is hoped that all the rich and kind hearted gentlemen will come forward to lend a helping hand to this noble cause. All remittances will be most heartily welcomed to the address of Mr. Vasanji Viraji, Vice-President, Barsi Municipality.

THE OUTLOOK IN AHMEDABAD.

Anxiety in Bombay as to the state of things in Ahmedabad (if it exists), says a correspondent, is quite superfluous. Crops are roughly:—Bajri 4 to 10 annas (out of a maximum rupee); mixed crops grow with bajri, poor, say 3 or 4 annas; jowari poor, say 4 annas, rice, withered in large areas, which depend only on rainfall, fair to good. Where irrigated from canals or "bunds" and tanks, in some places where rice suffers often from too much water, the crop is above the average. Prospects of wheat, cotton, tur, tal, gram, are not good, unless we get rain, in which case wheat and cotton, and I think grain, will be greatly benefited, and the outturn may be 10 to 16 annas; if no rain, it is estimated wheat and cotton roughly may be expected to be 6 to 8 annas; other crops above-mentioned about the same in above. Anna valuation is with reference to a maximum of 6 annas. Some local damage has been done by locusts. High prices are caused by scarcity elsewhere, and are due to exports, and a "corner" got up by grain-dealers, as far as I can ascertain.

It is unlikely that regular relief-works will be needed. The fact that (if there is no more rain) cotton-picking will be over early as there will be one picking probably instead of two, and the wheat crops will not be good will, combined with high prices, make labourers need work earlier than usual and may make a greater number needed. As far as I can at present see, however, it will be quite easy to do all that is required by the changes in the local board budgets—to speak more accurately—reappropriation. If immigratin from elsewhere takes place, Government may have to be asked to provide other works. Apparently, however, things in Rajpootana are not so bad. The fodder supply is sufficient.

The tanks have as much water as usual. The rainfall, was equal to the average, and the poor harvest is due to time of falling, not quantity that fell. There was no rain to speak of in September. Had there been 3 inches in that month, a bumper harvest in most crops would (bar accidents) have resulted.

THE SITUATION IN NAGAR DISTRICT.

A correspondent, writing on the 20th, says:—In the Nagar District about 4,000 square miles were either unsown for want of rain, or where sown the joari crops though now alive will wither away soon unless rain falls. Wheat and gram have not been sown at all, except in the small proportion of land under well irrigation. The talukas most affected are the three Sankeda talukas bordering on Sholapur and Poona, and of these Jamkhed is the worst. It is a taluka formed of patches of British territory surrounded by the dominions of H. H. the Nizam, and it is cut off in this way from facilities of trade, and the town of Jamkhed is 50 miles from the railway.

In the three Southern talukas the kharif crop was a merely nominal one, and the rabi has hardly been sown at all. Fodder for cattle is unobtainable at any price, except in a few villages. The cattle are being simply relinquished by their owners, to wander where they like.

Matters in the northern talukas are rather in a better state, though here also there are considerable patches of country with no crops at all, either kharif or rabi.

The price of jowari has risen from its usual rate of from 55 to 72 lbs. to the rupee in normal years, to 16½ lbs., and in many places it is not obtainable at any price as the holders of stocks will not sell, hoping to dispose of their stocks at still higher prices in the hot weather. To remedy this, committees have been formed in the Nagar town and several others, and sums have been subscribed with which grain is bought from Madras and elsewhere and sold slightly lower than the market rate to the poorer classes in small quantities. These arrangements have hitherto prevented open riots, but grain robberies have been already heard of in many places.

Works have already been opened for relief of distressed labourers in Jamkhed taluka, in Karjat, Srigonda and Nagar Talukas, and others will soon follow in Rahuri and Sheagaum.

It is probable that by the 25th or 30th November at least 4,000 persons will be on relief works, and this number will increase in the hot weather to about 5 or 6 times as many, unless good rain in the meantime revives the jowari already sown to enable the unsown area to grow wheat and gram. No more jowari can now be sown, as it is too late.

Government have already given Rs. 75,000 to the district as advances to cultivators to dig wells. The money is being distribuied as fast as enquiries can be completed, and for this purpose an extra establishment has been employed. Government have also given considerable sums to dig wells for water-supply on main roads and points where a supply is imperative.

A discretionary allowance has been granted to the officials to relieve urgent cases of distress in their sub-divisions, and a sum has been sanctioned to start the manufacture of matting, very large quantities of which will be required to make huts for all the famine labourerswho are expected,as also for hospital sheds and relief kitchens later on.

The forests have been thrown open to free grazing, but the difficulty is to get the cattle from the worst parts to the hills, as there is several days' journey of fodderless country to be traversed. It is in contemplation to send selected cattle by train either to the Ghauts or to Khandesh.

The Nagar Relief Committee have been raising subscriptions locally to conduct their relief shops, and an orphanage which they propose to start, but help from outside is much required, Nagar being a poor town.

The *Rast Goftar*, in describing the present situation, says that everywhere the air is ringing with the voice of the populace in welcoming the rain. Jupiter Pluvius has been merciful in time of dire distress. At a critical time when all the hopes of rain were abandoned, when famine was considered to be inevitable with all its calamitous effects, Jupiter Pluvius has been kind to us. It is man who proposes, but it is God who disposes. The conditions were all against any prospect of rain, but even at the end of November it has rained and gladdened the hearts of the people. It is quite unnatural to expect rain at such a late season, but often time it is the unexpected that happens. It is difficult to say how far this rain will avert the famine, but one thing is certain, that it will not produce any bad effect. For certain crops in certain districts the rain is too late, but to other crops it is calculated to do an immense amount of good. The writer, who is known for his versatility, then expresses a hope that, as was done in 1876-77, the Government will not make the blunder of denying the existence of famine if it exists. He dwells upon the advisability of the Viceroy abandoning his tour in such times, and strongly urges the necessity of his going on tour of inspection, as Lord Lytton had done in a private and inexpensive way. England is an ever inexhaustive spring of liberality, and in 1876-77 she sent eighty-two lakhs of rupees, at the request of the Governor of Madras, and the Secretary of State, Lord George Hamilton, is appealed to do the needful when there is yet time to do so.

All the native papers congratulate H. E. Lord Sandhurst on his manifestation of sympathy with the people by abandoning his tour and by his courteous reply to the representation of the Sarvajanik Sabha.

THE OFFICIAL FAMINE REPORT.

Though the figures given in the first part of this report, which we published on Saturday, show that the demand for labour at famine wages is still nowhere very keen, it is expected that the numbers on relief works will soon increase. Programmes of relief works for the several districts mentioned have therefore been kept ready and the Commissioners have been authorized to commence, subject to the provisions of the Famine Code, such of these works as they and the Superintending Engineers consider most desirable to meet immediate requirements. Instructions have also been given, as contemplated in Section 100 of the Famine Code, for the starting of small relief works, such as the removal of prickly-pear, for the employment of persons whom it may be deemed inexpedient to draft to works at a distance from their homes. In order to facilitate relief on a large scale being given it has been laid down that subject to the provision of Section 100, famine labour should be concentrated on the smallest possible number—compatible with the exigencies of the situation—of really large and important works and with a preference of works likely to be of value to the State. No distance test is however enforced as the Code prescribes none. Chapters VI. and VII. of the Code are applied wherever relief works are open, and the Collectors have been authorized to avail themselves of the provision of Section 162 for the supply of hutting materials, &c., required for the works. Steps are being taken for the employment of special Relief Officers and the other special Staff referred to in Section 19, wherever necessary. In order to provide for the exigencies of the situation, all ordinary Public Works operations have been stopped wherever this could be done without causing serious loss on, or damage to, existing works, the changes required being effected so as not to throw people out of employ by the sudden stoppage of works in cases in which this would be likely to cause distress. Any of the ordinary Public Works within the area of scarcity are however, if suitable, to be carried on as Famine works. Instructions have been given to keep the Circle Inspectors and village officers acquainted with the works opened for relief, so that they may urge those in need to proceed to them. The District and MunicipalBoards have been consulted in the matter of using their agency for purposes of relief, as far as is practicable, as contemplated in Section 31 of the Famine Code, an offer of assistance in the shape of loans on favourable terms or grants-in-aid in carrying out under the rules of the Famine Code, any works suitable for the purpose of relief being made to them by Government

The Konkan Districts have been hitherto held to be free from the risk of famine, but it is probable that as the season advances relief works will be required in Kolaba and Ratnagiri and the requisite programmes have been ordered to be prepared.

Provision has been made for such gratuitous relief as is at present urgently needed. While the premature application of the provisions regarding such relief is deprecated, discretion is allowed to the Collectors of affected districts to give it to any persons unable to work and found to be suffering from lack of food, the principles laid down in Chapter V. of the Code and in the note to clause (*f*) of Section 49 being strictly followed. According to the latest information the numbers gratuitously relieved are in Sholapur 13 and in Poona 2. Authority has also been given to the Collectors of certain districts to apply Section 151 of the Code regarding semi-gratuitous relief to weavers and their families where it is urgently needed. Grain compensation has been directed to be given to Government servants on low pay to the extent admissible under the Civil Account Code.

The weekly returns prescribed in Section 34 of the Famine Code, showing the progress of relief measures, have been ordered to be submitted, and will be regularly published.

Tagai advances for making wells and effecting other useful improvements likely to aid in producing much-needed crops at the time they are most wanted are being made as freely as is practicable. The Commissioners have been instructed to redistribute the allotments before made so as to make as much as possible available in the affected tracts, and extra assignments have been sanctioned for the districts in which there is the greatest demand for such loans. These loans provide the most suitable method of relief in the earlier stages of scarcity, and the best and most economical means of employing labour, for the landholders can make arrangements with labourers, which Government cannot, to ensure the most profitable employment of the money. Similar advances have also been ordered to be given to cultivators willing to carry their useful cattle by rail to places where grazing is available.

As there is every probability of a great scarcity of drinking water before the next rains, the attention of the district officers has been drawn to Section 152 of the Famine Code, so that provision may be made to meet any such scarcity as far as is practicable. Works devised with this object constitute a suitable form of employment for needy labourers, and Government have ordered that wherever it is possible the works should be carried out at joint cost of Government and Local Funds, with such aid from private persons either in money or in labour as is forthcoming. But in cases in which measures for providing water are urgent and no aid from Local Boards or private persons can be given, Government will made grants for the purpose on the application of District Officers.

The question of the preservation of agricultural cattle has engaged the attention of Government, and the measures adopted have already been made public. As much grass is available in the Khandesh forests, presses—steam and bullock power—have been sent to that district and energetic measures are being taken to have as much grass as possible cut, pressed and conveyed to railway stations. Similar measure will be adopted in other districts where grass fit for fodder is procurable, as there is risk of the grass being destroyed by fire if not secured without delay; but every effort will be made to induce private enterprise to take the place of departmental operations. All possible measures are being taken to preserve the grass from fire. The provisions of Chapter XI. of the Code have been applied to the affected districts, and the Collectors of other districts to which cattle are sent have been given the same power of opening forests as is given by Section 155 of the Code to Collectors of affected districts. Inquiries have also been made to as certainif cattle from British territory could be admitted to the forests of Native States, and if so, on what terms. Section 162 of the Code regarding the supply of hutting materials, fuel, &c., for relief works from forests has been applied to the districts affected by drought, and the Collectors have been authorized to apply the other provisions of Chapter XII. regarding the utilisation of forests for the supply of food for human beings in any places where the removal of the restrictions seems desirable.

Grain-riots have recently occurred at Hubli, Karad and Sholapur, and some other minor towns, being in all cases due to the high prices demanded by grain-dealers and to attempts to export grain. Interference on the part of Government with the action of private trade in the supply of food to the affected tracts has been suggested, and the views of Government on the subject have already been published. The following instructions have been given for the supply of grain for persons employed on relief works and persons gratuitously relieved in places where it cannot be obtained in sufficient quantities at any price, or where the local dealers demand unreasonable prices :—" The existing difficulty however arises mainly from the action of local dealers. If they continue to keep back their stocks, as they are at present doing, it will be quite legitimate and in accordance with the conclusions recorded by the Famine Commission for the officers in charge of relief camps to obtain supplies from a distance. Wherever therefore there is a difficulty in obtaining locally a sufficient supply at any price for persons employed on relief works or entitled to gratuitous relief or where the local price is such that it would be less expensive to buy grain in distant markets and convey it to the relief works, Collectors are authorized to adopt the latter course. By distant markets are of course meant markets in India and not those in foreign countries, and it will not generally be necessary or expedient to go beyond the nearest large towns, accessible by rail, so that much time will not be needed to obtain the necessary supply. Where this course is adopted, it will be desirable to have always in hand sufficient grain for two weeks' consumption on the relief works and in accordance with Section 112, of the Famine Relief Code, the ration should in such cases be paid in kind. But interference with private trade, even to the extent above shown to be legitimate, should be adopted only if traders cannot be induced to supply the labourers on reasonable terms. If local traders will not do so, an endeavour should be made to arrange with the larger traders in market towns to undertake the supply, and in such cases a reasonable price may be guaranteed for a sufficient period. The inducement of this guarantee to prevent the larger traders being at once undersold by the local traders will be necessary, but it should be given only for such period as is necessary, after which the local traders will in all probability accept the proper market price." The rulers of Native States have been informed that their subjects who apply for relief in British India will not be refused it, and they have at the same time been advised to take measures, for the relief of their own needy subjects and to co-operate with the British Government by adopting the same general system in the matter of leaving trade free and in other respects.

THE PRESERVATION OF CATTLE.

Regarding the adoption of measures for removing cattle from famine districts for the purpose of grazing, the following resolution was issued on Saturday :—Letter from the Conservator of Forests, C. C., No. Fam.—23, dated 14th November, 1896—Stating with reference to Government memorandum No. Fam.—16, dated 13th idem, that in his opinion it will probably be unnecessary to move cattle of the Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona and Satara Districts, outside the boundaries of their own districts or at the furthest beyond the western slopes of the ghats bordering the different districts; mentioning the various places in the districts named above to which cattle can be removed for grazing; observing that even if the situation were to become very much worse than it at present foreshadows he is of opinion that all the cattle of the Central Circle which may require to be migrated for grazing need not be taken south to Kanara, and that cattle from Sholapur might be railed to the Western Ghats at Igatpuri and then marched north through forests of Mokhada to Peint and the Dangs; intimating that in the same way the cattle of the Belgaum and Dharwar Districts will probably not require to be sent outside the boundaries of their respective collectorates, and that cattle from Bijapur which are moved from that district might be sent into Kanara; remarking that if the suggestions made by him are approved, arrangements for moving cattle from famine forests, when necessitated, might be made on the lines stated by him, and that he has invited Collectors to furnish him with requisitions and to favour him with their suggestions on the points; and adding as follows :—

"Finally I would beg to place prominently before Government that the great affliction to be dreaded looming over the administration in the immediate future is the probable visitation of forest-fires, which will deprive cattle of the grazing on grass and herbage which is now available, and which may tide many animals over the coming hot weather. The Forest Department by itself is not sufficiently powerful, either as regards protective establishment or influence to prevent fires, intentionally or carelessly lighted; and it requires the more important backing of the Revenue officers who should impress upon their subordinates—village officers more particularly—who are positioned to exercise potential influence over village inhabitants, the vital necessity of guarding against firing gross on hills and forest areas; and the Magistracy in the districts should assist by giving deterrent punishment in fire cases of deliberate intention or gross carelessness, instead of imposing nominal fines; and I submit the matter is so urgent as to call for a special proclamation from Government or at least a resolution to all departments, for it is not only the careless way-farer but also the shikari as well as the collector of minor forest produce and the privilege-holders who go into the forests for timber and firewood who cause forest-fires. In Khandesh the shikari is probably responsible for many of the earliest forest-fires."

Resolution.—The Honourable Mr. Shuttleworth's views as to the grazing grounds most suitable for the cattle of the various districts are probably in the main correct. He should however communicate with the Commissioners of Divisions and the several Collectors and make the arrangements which after this consultation seem most appropriate.

Instructions have already been issued that no efforts should be spared by the officers of the Forest Department to prevent fires. All Collectors should be requested to do their utmost to have village officers and the people generally made aware of the immense importance in the current year of saving the grass. It should be impressed upon them that every fire will destroy the means of preserving the lives of mony cattle and any one responsible by act or neglect for such a result will prove himself a public enemy.

THE VICEROY AT JEYPORE.

THE QUESTION OF FAMINE RELIEF.

At Jeypore, on Thursday, after the health of the Queen-Empress, his Highness' speech was read by the Prime Minister.

The Viceroy in replying said :—" Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to convey his welcome to us in terms which are only consistent with the scene which met our eyes when we entered his capital; and I can assure him that the friendly and loyal sentiments we have heard in the address, which has just been read, will remain in our recollections in as lively a manner as that of the spacious streets of Jeypore which were full of matters of ancient and historic interest side by side with evidences of the progress of modern times. And I may say that I thank him for the welcome he has given us, all the more because I recognise as running through his address a spirit of loyalty to her Majesty the Queen-Empress and of friendly feelings towards myself as her representative in India. (Applause.) Ladies and gentlemen, it is not surprising that His Highness has devoted a great portion of his speech to a subject which is exciting much attention everywhere in India at the present time. He told me yesterday, and I am exceedingly glad that he has made the statement public to-day, that, for the present, at all events there is no serious apprehension in Jeypore in the matter of famine. He told me, as he had told you again, that the kharif crop has not only been a fair one—I think it is estimated at something like twelve annas—but he also mentioned a circumstance, namely, that the supply of fodder is good, which I look upon as a matter of no inconsiderable importance. I esteem it important not only for the reason which his Highness has given, but also because it tends to produce a result which is extremely valuable, namely, to keep up the spirits of the people. I cannot help thinking that nothing would be more likely to affect the spirits of the people than to see the dumb animals, upon whom they rely so entirely in their agricultual operations, suffering; made all the more pathetic by the feeling that it is impossible to supply the lack of the sustenace which they so much need. Ladies and gentlemen, the Maharaja has also made a statement with regard to the stock of food which is to be found in Jeypore at the present moment, and we must be exceedingly glad to hear his estimates that there is enough food grain to provide for the whole population for a period of twelve months. (Applause.) The question of the supplies of food-grain is one which has engaged a good deal of attention, and has caused a good deal of discussion. Well, I am not prepared to deny that there may be other parts of the country which may not be so fully provided for as Jeypore, as the Maharaja tells us Jeypore started with a good season last year, and that was not the case in other parts of India. But still all the evidence I have seen tends in the direction of showing that the stocks of grain are larger than the alarmists would like us to think. (Applause.) It is not very easy to obtain absolutely accurate information upon a matter of this kind, and all I can say is that the Government of India and the local Governments are taking every step that they can to obtain information; but so far as the information before us goes we have no reason to depart from what I described the other day as the settled policy of Government, namely, a policy of reliance on and non-interference with the ordinary machinery of trade. Personally I am not inclined to be surprised that there has been a period of uncertainty and of somewhat excessive prices, but I am inclined to think that that period is coming to an end. If the rain should fall in time to allow of a rabi crop, well I think some people would burn their fingers; and if it does not fail, I have every confidence that the trade, both internal and external, will rapidly adapt itself to the circumstances of the great emergency which we shall then have to face. (Applause.) I cannot pass from this subject without a word of acknowledgment to the State of Jeypore for its loyal adherence to the policy of the Government of India in this matter. (Applause.) I understand that the State has had to deal with circumstances of special difficulty, and I was glad to hear the Maharaja say that he though the most of those difficulties had now been overcome.(Applause.)"Ladies and gentlemen, I think his Highness and the Council are well advised men, if they do think that the prospects are not so gloomy in the immediate future, to be prepared with a programme of works should famine come upon them, and in response to the Maharaja's appeal I can assure him that any help which the Government of India can afford will be most unreservedly at his disposal. (Applause.) His Highness is well known to have long taken an interest in irrigation works, and I should venture to hope that in a season like this he is reaping some of the benefits which he is entitled to expect from that enterprise. He has already done a great deal. I find in the report that there are no less than 138 irrigation works either completed or in progress in the State of Jeypore and that 104,000 *bighas* are irrigated from those works. I was aware that His highness had another large work of this kind in progress which he was very anxious to undertake. Well, I do not ever like to make a promise until I am quite certain that I can fulfil it, and therefore I should prefer to give nothing in the way of a promise until I see the papers in the case; but this I shall say, that I shall be much disappointed indeed if I am not able to assist in the attainment of the wishes of the Mararaja in a matter of this kind; and I can say this even more strongly in connection with railway project in which his Highness is interested, because there I know a good deal of the facts of the case. But all I will say to-night is that in my opinion the first object of the new through line from Nagda to Muttra should be to enable connections with the Native States and the lines of railway in the Native States to be constructed in the manner most suitable and convenient for the interests of those States. (Applause.) " Ladies and gentlemen, the Maharaja and his Council are to be congratulated on the administration of the State, and I say so not in one branch only, the branch of which I have now been speaking, for I find that in other directions, in the local educational institutions which are of such great importance to the people, the Government of this State has been conspicuous for the energy it has shown unsparing of expense, in carrying out those objects. (Applause.) The splendid museum under the care of Dr. Hendley is widely known. I am looking forward with great interest to a visit to that institution, and therefore I will not say more until I have seen it, but you will notice from what his Highness has said that in addition to these duties to his own State he does not forget the duties he owes to the Paramount Power. You have heard the emphatic declaration he has made on that subject this evening, and I need add nothing to it, but I should like to say that I am exceedingly glad to have this opportunity of tendering to him in person my congratulations on the excellent work which his Tranport Corps did in Chitral last year and the great help it gave to the Government of India on that occasion. (Applause.) I may congratulate his Highness also on the increase in his salute which her Majesty the Queen-Empress was pleased to sanction, and which I know has caused him gratification. I should also like to thank him for the practical turn which he has given to the manifestation of his pleasure by the increase which he has already sanctioned to the Transport Corps, and I know from all that Colonel Melliss has told me that that Corps is so efficient that it will be ready to do as good work the next time it is called upon. (Applause.) Ladies and gentlemen, I now ask you to join with me in drinking long life, health and prosperity to a Chief who has told you this evening of the loyalty he entertains towards his Sovereign and the devotion he feels to the people under his charge.' (Applause.)

MISSIONARIES, THE FAMINE, AND ORPHAN CHILDREN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE. "

SIR,—I have read complaints in some native news papers against missionary attempts of converting to Christianity children found in famine-stricken districts. I have also read that in some districts children are sold for a few annas. Many philanthropic men are striving to raise funds to save people from the effects of the dire famine, which has now affected almost the whole of India. Some gentleman has lately offered a very large amount of money for this purpose, and has undertaken to support 1,000 poor orphans for one year. But, Sir, allow me to bring to the notice of every Government official, every generous-hearted and philanthropic gentleman, and every person who may consider himself concerned in the matter, that in the heart of the city of Bombay, in Girgaum and Gaiwady, there stands an institution, called " the Civil and Military Orphanage," which is able enough to support permanently about 40 orphan children, and if this institution be made use of by recommending a few destitute and helpless orphans, it will prove to be a proper place for proper objects. This institution has its own printing press, and a number of publications, and the small profits reaped from them are more than sufficient to enable it to take care of a larger number even.

The Civil and Military Orphanage, together with its numerous branches, has been conducted by a single-handed poor Maratha gentleman, once a military non-commissioned officer and a military pandit, who, out of very poor circumstances,rose to eminence through sheer dint of self-help and self-reliance. The late Mr.JusticeTelang, as President of the Institution very rightly said about him at an annual gathering, that " if there was any real example of a true benefactor, it was that of the secretary . . . . , who has given up the whole of his life to this work at the cost of a great self-sacrifice, and in doing so he has built a gigantic memorial, which will never die nor will it be destroyed."

When there already stands a Hindu orphanage and sufficient funds are at command, there is no necessity for individual attempts. This institution has been in existence for the last thirteen years, and during this long period of time,the secretary got only 400 (200 military, and an equal number of the civil) orphan children, but this number is far less than that he could support. Many of the 400 are holding high posts and carrying on good professions. Some of them have become independent and are taking care of their parents and other near relations.

Any gentleman can recommend a child to be admitted into the orphanage by paying once for all a fee of Rs. 10, and the orphanage gives such orphans, board and lodging, also educates them, thus making them useful members of society, and enabling them to earn a decent livelihood in their future life.

Individual charity will not be sufficient to save people from famine. It is a partial remedy. We must not exhaust our individual power on a part, but to completely save the whole there is only one remedy, and that is strive collectively. By a collective attempt we may find large amounts of money from different donors, and with such money only we may be able to save thousands of poor and destitute children from the alleged grasp of the missionaries and also from the jaws of the deadly famine.

Under these circumstances I advocate the cause of collective charity, and I hope every right-minded philanthropist will like the principle and try to utilise " the Civil and Military Orphanage," which institution is doing good work without any noise, and if the usefulness of such an institution be increased, it will very properly, with collective strength, carry out the object of saving children from hunger and ignorance.

The secretary of the Civil and Military Orpahnage Girgaum, Gaiwady, Bombay, authorises me to state here, for the information of the public in general, that he will be very happy to receive 40 orphan children under his care on his own responsibility and without any outside help. If this number exceeds, he will leave the matter to the general public and to the Government, if his means fail to defray the increased expenses.

The secretary is unwilling to reveal his name, but as in these days, through the ignorance of the existence of a proper institution, individual attempts may be wasted and the proper object of saving the starving children may not be thoroughly carried out, he has requested me to appeal through your columns to the general public to send him about forty children. These children no sooner join than they are sent to school, or if they are not intelligent enough, will be brought up in some useful profession according to their inclination and capability.—Yours, &c.,

TARAMATI.

THE FAMINE CODE.

CHAPTER X.

OTHER MEASURES OF RELIEF.

A.—SUSPENSION AND REMISSION OF LAND REVENUE.

137. When a Collector has clearly ascertained that an abnormal failure of the harvest, causing total or almost total destruction of the crops over a considerable area, is certain, he is authorized to suspend the collection of the next ensuing instalment of the land revenue of any subsequent instalments. The Collector shall forthwith report his proceedings, stating fully the reasons for his order and the extent of its application with all other particulars to the Commissioner for the information of Government.

138. The Collector shall cause the occupants, the collection of whose land revenue is suspended, to understand distinctly that such suspension is only provisional, and that it will be decided, after subsequent investigation, whether the land revenue, of which the collection is suspended, will be ultimately remitted or collected.

139. As soon as possible the Collector shall conduct a careful investigation into the loss of crops sustained by each occupant the collection of whose land revenue payment has been suspended, and into its effect on his ability to pay the suspended instalments; and he shall then submit to Government, through the Commissioner, his recommendations for the partial or total remission or collection of the suspended land revenue.

140. (*a*) In framing his recommendations, the Collector shall consider whether the loss of harvest in each case has been total or partial, whether the occupant has been left without means or possesses a reserve of means or capital, and whether he has lost or preserved his plough cattle and agricultural stock.

(*b*) If the occupant has sub-tenants, the Collector shall ascertain whether he has recovered his rents from them, or has remitted them.

(*b*) On these and similar considerations the Collector will decide whether to recommend total or partial remission, or collection in full.

141. (*a*) In no case shall the Collector apply such pressure, to obtain payment, as will cause an occupant to sell his plough, cattle or agricultural implements, or will prevent or retard the resumption of agriculture.

(*b*) The recovery of arrears, if any, should be from a surplus of means, after suficient is allowed for the subsistence of the occupant and his family, and for the restoration of his position as a payer of revenue; and occupants should not be driven to borrow from savkars in order to pay arrears.

142. For the payment of arrears of suspended revenue, if ordered, the Collector may fix such instalments, extending over such period as the circumstances of the occupant may require.

B.—LOANS TO AGRICULTURISTS.

143. On estimates submitted by the Collector to the Divisional or Famine Commissioner, as the case may be, Government will make a special allotment of funds, to be administered by the Collector of each District in which there is an area affected by famine, for loans,—

(1) Under the Land Improvement Loans Act XIX. of 1883, to the more substantial landholders, to enable them to undertake works on their holdings by which employment may be afforded to poor tenants and labourers;

(2) Under the Tagai Rules framed under Act XII. of 1884, to the smaller occupants, to provide them temporarily with means of subsistence and enable them to prepare their land for tillage.

144. The Governor in Council will, if he deems it advisable, obtain the sanction of the Government of India to abridge the ordinary forms of procedure under these Acts and Rules, and to remit stamp duty and interest.

145. (*a*) The Special Relief Officers and Relief Mamlatdar may conduct enquiries, and recommend to the Sub-divisional Officer cases for the granting of loans.

(*b*) The Collector may confer on any such officer the powers of a Sub-divisional Officer under the rules relating to these loans.

146. The amounts of advances made from time to time out of the loans sanctioned shall be separately exhibited in monthly relief returns, in Form No. 18, given in Appendix VII.

147. Loans for seed-grain should be made in cash, and not in kind; because the rayats, if provided with the means of buying, will doubtless be more able than Government officers to procure seed advantageously.

C.—RELIEF TO RESPECTABLE PERSONS, ARTIZANS, &c.

148. So far as may be, consideration shall be shown to persons of respectable position and family who are reduced to starvation. Such persons shall not be forced to labour on the works, but shall, wherever possible, be employed as overseers of gangs, supervisors, accountants or clerks on the works. If no suitable work can be found for them, they may be admitted by order of the Circle Inspector to gratuitous relief. A list of all such persons so admitted shall be sent weekly to the district authority.

149. Artizans who require relief shall be employed as far as possible in their own trades on the professional or civil agency works, and in localities where the members of any particular trade or calling are numerous, preference may be given to works which will provide employment for men of such trade or calling.

150. (*a*) To respectable women, who by custom are unable to appear in public, semi-gratuitous relief will be given, as described below, after as careful an enquiry as is possible has been made.

(*b*) Except in municipal towns, where the matter should be dealt with under Section 55 above, a special register of such women and their children, village by village, shall be prepared, and shall be kept on record in his own office by the Special Relief Officer of the taluka; and tickets, which will hold good for one month, shall be granted under his signature to each person entered in the list; the Special Relief Officer shall be responsible for the timely renewal of the tickets.

(*c*) The relief shall be given once a week in the shape of a ration, of the flour of the staple food-grain, of seven pounds for each adult and three and a-half pounds for each child.

(*d*) In villages, the grain-dealer appointed under Section 58 above shall supply this weekly ration; and he shall submit a monthly bill therefor to the Special Relief Officer, who, after examimation and correction, if necessary, will send the bill to the Mamlatdar in charge of the taluka for payment.

(*e*) In return for the relief thus given, the recipients shall be required to perform some suitable work, such as spinning cotton or winding silk; the raw material may either be advanced by the Special Relief Officer, or be provided by the workers themselves.

(*f*) The village accountant shall keep a statement of the work supplied by each woman and child, and shall send it, once a week, with a detailed report in which the cost of material shall be shown, to the Special Relief Officer, who will dispose of it as the Subdivisional Officer may direct; the cost of the raw material shall be paid for out of the proceeds of the work.

151. (*a*) Where weavers are congregated together in considerable numbers, either in the same village or town, or in a group of contiguous villages semi-gratuitous relief, by employment in their own craft, shall be given to those in need of it; and they shall be made, as far as possible, to weave coarse cloths which can be used in poor-houses, and coarse woolen fabrics which can be used as blankets or horse-clothing.

(*b*) Except in municipal towns, where the matter should be dealt with under Section 55 above, the Circle Inspectors shall prepare lists of such weavers, village by village or group by group; and the Special Relief Officer shall cause advances of money to be made for the work that is to be done, and for the support of the weavers while doing it.

(*c*) As regards placing the women and children of such persons on gratuitous relief, the Special Relief Officer shall use his discretion, being guided by the size of the family and the condition of the working members of it.

(*d*) Under the general control of the Subdivisional Officer, the Special Relief Officer shall purchase, at a liberal rate, the work that is turned out.

(*e*) The cloths and blankets thus purchased shall be carefully stored for use, when needed, in poor houses and hospitals, and for eventual sale of any unused balance.

(*f*) Where weavers and the like are not numerous, semi-gratuitous relief may be given in the manner laid down in the preceeding section.

D.—TEMPORARY IMPROVEMENT OF THE WATER-SUPPLY.

152. Allotments will be placed at the disposal of Collectors, for the immediate improvement of the water-supply for human beings and cattle, when such improvement is practicable and the Collectors think that the villagers require assistance.

E.—ACCEPTANCE AND UTILISATION OF PRIVATE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

153. Private subscriptions, when accepted, shall be paid into a general fund for each District, the accounts of which shall be kept by the Collector, and shall be at his disposal; and he may grant allotments from them to Subdivisional Officers, or to other officers with similar powers, and authorise them to distribute the allotments, under general instructions from himself, on any charitable measures of relief, which may include the suplementing of advances made under Sections 143 to 147 above, and the relief of landholders who are so deeply involved that, under the rules, they are not eligible for loans from Government.

154. Monthly reports of the grants made from allotments given under the preceding section shall be submitted by the Subdivisional Officers to the Collector, in such form as the Collector may prescribe.

CHAPTER XI.

MEASURES FOR THE PROTECTION OF CATTLE.

155. When it appears to the Collector that the pasture of the District or any portion thereof is about to fail, he shall report the matter to the Divisional Commissioner, who in communication with the Conservator of Forests, may open the forest areas, excepting those especially under reforestry, for the free grazing of cattle from the distressed tracts.

156. When sanction to open any forest areas for free grazing has been given under the preceding section, the Collector shall cause the nature of the concession to be proclaimed in all the neighbouring tracts affected by scarcity or famine, and shall specify the forest areas to which the concession refers; and, when there is no longer any necessity to continue the concession, the Collector shall proclaim, with the same publicity, that the concession will be withdrawn on a date to be named by him.

157. The management of areas opened under Section 155 above, and the control of the cattle admitted to them, shall be in the hands of the Forest Officers, under the orders of the Collector.

158. In district sirrigated by cannals, the Collector, in consultation with the Canal Officers, may take such measures, as to him may seem advisable, for the growth of fodder and for increasing the growth of grass.

CHAPTER XII.

UTILISATION OF FORESTS.

A.—FOR THE SUPPLY OF FOOD FOR HUMAN BEINGS.

159. When any waste land or Government forest, not in whole or in part reserved or protected, situated in a tract affected by scarcity or famine, contains, in the opinion of the Collector, an important supply of forest produce capable of being utilised as food for human beings, the Collector may arrange for the temporary withdrawal of all restrictions tending to exclude persons in distress from the full benefit of such forest produce.

160. (*a*) In the case of reserved or protected forest, subject to rules and regulations under the Forest Act which do not admit of the edible forest produce being utilised, free of charge, by persons usually residing in the area in which famine is prevailing, the Collector shall apply to the Divisional Commissioner for permission to suspend, for the time being, the operation of such rules or regulations.

(*b*) In communication with the Conservator of Forests, the Commissioner may, at his discretion, sanction the suspension of such rules and the opening of the forest to persons in distress.

161. When sanction to open reserved or protected forest has been obtained, under the preceding two sections, the Collector shall cause the nature of the concession to be proclaimed in all the neighbouring tracts affected by scarcity or famine, and shall specify the forest areas to which the concession refers, and the kinds of produce which the people may apply to their own personal use; and, when there is no longer any necessity to continue the concession, the Collector shall proclaim, with the same publicity, that the concession will be withdrawn on a date to be named by him.

B.—FOR FUEL AND HUTTING MATERIALS.

162. (*a*) When the position and character of any Government forests admit of hutting materials, fuel, handles for tools, and similar forest produce, required for relief works, poor-houses, and other measures of relief, being obtained more cheaply and quickly from the forests than in the open market, such produce shall be supplied by the Divisional Forest Officers on requisitions from Executive Engineers, and from other officers, to be named by the Collector, who are in charge of works or distribution of relief.

(*b*) The Divisional Forest Officer shall, in concert with the officers concerned, arrange for the labour of procuring such produce and for the transport of it.

(*c*) The Executive Engineer shall, if necessary, procure and furnish any tools required in cutting the produce and for similar purposes.

THE GHAT COOPER RIFLE RANGE.

IN response to invitation from Colonel Swan and Officers of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, a number of ladies and gentlemen were present at the Ghat Cooper Rifle Range when it was formally declared open on Saturday. Several officers representing various Volunteer Corps were present, and watched the shooting competitions. We described the new range in our last issue, and we need only add that though the competitors had to fire up-hill their experience was that the range was as good as the one at Coorla which is on a flat ground. A large tent was pitched for the accommodation of the volunteers and their guests, and refreshments were provided. The Band of the G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers played a selected programme of music during the afternoon. The cup for the shooting competition was won by a team of the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Volunteers. It was competed for by five teams of seven men each representing various Volunteer Corps. The results were :—

Teams.	200 yds.		500 yds.		Total.
K and N Co., G I P R V	133	+	136	=	269
A Co., G I P R V	137	+	106	=	243
* B B and C. I. R. V	138	+	151	=	289
B V R	138	+	123	=	261
B. Co., G I P R V	132	+	141	=	270

* Winners of the Cup.

Individual scores of the winning team being :—

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Vol J Cavell	20	24	44
Cl-Sr C Merrouy	23	20	43
Vol J H Dulton	17	21	38
Lce-Copl F Archer	24	17	41
Vol J P De Souza	18	23	41
Lce-Corpl F E Oliver	21	24	45
Corpl W J Little	15	22	37
	138	151	289

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 21.

Gordon, Lt, Punjab, R A, on P A, from Kohat.
Fair, Lt, Bo R E, on leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 20.

Wilson, Capt, Bo, Adjt, 1st B B and C I Ry, on leave, to Poona.
Ashby, Major, Bo, Pol Dept, from furlough, to Rajkote.
Watson, Major, Bengal, R E, to join, to Allahabad.

NOVEMBER 21.

Hall, Lt, 26th Bo I, on duty, to Chaman.
Mercer, Major, Bo, A M Secretary, on duty, to Aden.
Grant, Col, Punjab, A A G, on leave, to England.
Cripps, Capt, Punjab, Comt Dept, on leave, to England.
Rawlins, Lt, Ms, 1st Northampton Regt, on leave, to England

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1896.

1. Orderly Officer for the week, Lieut. Robertson; next for duty Lieut. Payne.

No. 1 Company.

2. Orderly Sergeant for the week, Corpl. Traylen; next for the duty Sergt. Hyde.

3. There will be Gun drill at the Fort Head-quarters on Tuesday and Thursday next at 8-45 p.m.

No. 2 Company.

4. Orderly Sergeant for the week, Sergt. Coates; next for duty, Sergt. Moffatt.

5. There will be Gun drill at the Byculla Head-quarters on Tuesday and Thursday next at 8-30 p.m.

6. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 19th instant and posted to No. 4 Sub-division, No. 2 Company—No. 520 Gr. W. M. Upton.

7. The Corps will parade on the Oval in front of the Club premises Rampart Row on Saturday next the 28th instant at 4 p.m. sharp and proceed to Colaba to commence the Annual Gun Target practice.

Dress.—Drill order, without arms putties to be worn.
Every member is requested to attend.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut. R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

NOTICE.

B. V. A. Club.—The agend of business to be brought before the Annual General Meeting to be held to-morrow has been placed on the notice board at the Fort Club for information of members.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1896.

1. The Drill, &c., for the week will be as follows :—

(1) Combined Company Drill and Recruits Drill.—To-day (Monday) the 23rd instant at 5-15 p.m., on the ground in rear of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, opposite Head-quarters.

(2) Byculla School.—At 4-30 p.m. to-day (Monday) the 23rd instant and Thursday the 26th instant.

(3) Cathedral High School.—At 3-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 24th instant and Thursday the 26th instant.

(4) Byculla Scottish School.—At 3-30 p.m. on Friday the 27th instant.

(5) John Connon School.—At 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 25th instant.

(6) St. Mary's College.—At 4-15 p.m. on Tuesday the 24th instant and at 7-15 a.m. Thursday the 26th instant.

(7) St. Peter's School, Mazagon.—At 4 p.m. on Tuesday the 24th instant and Friday the 27th instant.

(8) Indo British Institution.—At 4-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 25th instant.

(9) There will be drill for " F " Company at St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road, at 8-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 25th instant.

BATTALION PARADE.

(10) Gymkhana end of the parade ground ground.—At 4-45 p.m. on Saturday the 28th instant, for Commanding Officer's parade.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

THE following are among recently proved wills :—Estate duty has been paid on £24,902 2s. 9d. as the net value of the personal estate of Sir William James Moore, of 15, Portland-place, K.C.I.E., Surgeon-General in the Indian Medical Service, formerly of Bombay, Honorary Physician to the Queen, who died, on Sept. 9 last, aged sixty-eight years, and of whose will, which bears date July 20, 1893, his widow, Dame Mary Ann Harriet Moore, is the sole executrix. To her the testator bequeathed all his personal estate and he devised to her his real estate in trust for herself during her life and, subject to her life interest, for all his children. Other wills :—Mr. Grenville Charles Lennax Berkeley, £19,873; Mr. Edwin Dixon, £92,344; Mr. Howard John Kennard, £99,864; Mr. Ricardo Moller, £28,193; Mr. Robert Newbold, £19,392; Mrs. Catherine Vardon, £23,336; Mr. William Elliott Whittingham, £12,115.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 6TH NOVEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, Captain W. A. Wheler, with English mails of the 6th inst., arrived in harbour yesterday morning, at 5 a.m. She left London on the 30th October, with 250 passengers on board, and had a fine passage in the Bay of Biscay. Gibraltar was reached on the 3rd ultimo, and after discharging passengers and cargo, a fresh start was made to Marseilles, which port was reached on the 5th inst., fine weather being experienced. A large number of passengers were embarked at Marseilles, and the Peninsular left for Port Said on the 6th, arriving on the 11th inst. The steamer Clyde, with the mails from Brindisi, arrived at 10 p.m. After embarking the mails the vessel entered the Canal at 2 a.m., next day, arriving at Ismailia at 4 p.m., and Suez, at 8 p.m. The ship left again at 9 p.m., for Aden, and very cool weather was experienced down to Aden, which port was reached at 3 p.m, on the 16th instant. A stay of three hours was made at Aden, and after taking on board the local mails, and the postal staff, a start on the last stage of the journey was made at 6 p.m. After leaving the latter port the Peninsular met light winds and fine weather for two days, then unusual N. E. Monsoon was experienced untill Friday afternoon, and when she was within five hundred miles of Bombay, the barometer began to fall, accompanied with heavy easterly and south-easterly swell. This continued untill 2 a.m., on Saturday morning, and the ship was eased down waiting for the cyclone to pass through the north. The whole day on Friday a very high cyclonic sea N. E. N. was experienced, and in the night the wind hauled to N. W. to W. N. W. On Saturday morning weather was fine throughout, and force of the wind 4 to 5. The sea still continued heavy from the north with a strong swell from the southward, then the sea abated gradually, the vessel anchoring in port at 5 a.m., yesterday. She was fourteen hours behind the expected time owing to the bad weather. The usual entertainments, such as concerts, dances, sports, &c., were held during the voyage, but the latter part of the list of festivities had to be abandoned owing to the unpleasantness of the weather. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Arnott Miss
Allbless, Mr
Blagrove, Mrs and infant
Boyd, Mr F R
Balfour, Mr P
Bruce, Miss
Butiars Miss
Butler, Mr
Burnett, Miss
Campbell, Mrs and child
Cable's, Mrs two children and infant.
Campbell, Mr L
Clark, Mr
Coupland, Mr
Cooks, Mr G A
Cornwall, Mrs
Carroll, Mr E M
Carpendale, Mrs, child and two infants
Dady, Mr
Hammond, Mr
Hayter, Mrs C G
Johnstone, Mrs B
Jenkins, Mr
Jones, Miss S A
Jamieson, Col, Mrs and Miss
Keith, Mrs
King, Mr W
Lester, Mrs and infant
Lawrie, Mr and Mrs
Lock, Miss
Maynard, Mr
Marriott, Col, Mrs and three Misses
Marriott, Mr J
McGregor Mr G
Neville, Mr, Mrs andinf ant
Pipon, Mrs and five daughter
Price, Miss
Perham, Miss
Power, Mr
Rowntree, Miss
Reinold, Mr K A
Riddell, Mrs and child
Sherer, Mr M
Schalch, Mrs
Sinclair, Rev, Mrs and infant
Tudball, Mr, Mrs and child
Taylor, Mr
Toulmin, Mr and Mrs
Thomson, Mr M
Thompson, Mrs
Tulloch, Mrs, child and two infants
Vickers, Mrs child and two infants
Walker, Mr and Mrs
Wheler, Mrs and Miss
Webster, Mr H G
Walker, Miss
Waller, Miss
Wedderburn, Mr
Wahed, Mr Abdul
Wilson, Mr

FROM MARSEILLES.

Arbuthnot, Mr
Atkinson, Mrs
Andreson, Lt
Apcar, Mr
Almon, Mr W
Beville Mrs
Burkett, Hon W C Mrs and child
Burkett, two Misses
Baumann, Mr A
Bateman, Mr
Campbell, Mr and Mrs C
Cole, Mr and Mrs
Cook, Mr M P
Campbell, Mrs and child
Collins, Miss
Foster, Mr G
Field, Dr
Gupta, Mr, Mrs B L, and four children
Gilbert, Mr and Mrs
Gupta, Mr H G
Galbraith, Maj-Genl and Mrs
Goldthorpe Miss
Gill, Mr
Glass, Mrs
Grimston, Mr
Gradon, Mr and Mrs
Hill, Mrs W
Hill, Mr and Mrs C P
Harrington, Surg-Maj and Mrs
Hulbert, Mr
Hay, Mr
Horne, Miss
Hankey, Mr and Mrs
Hickley, Mrs
Highton, Mr and Mrs
Harman, Mr
Horne, Mr G
Hope, Mr
Jeafferson, Mr
Jameson, Miss
Jones, Capt S
King, Mr and Mrs W, child and two infants
Lang, Mrs
Lowndes, Capt
Leckie, Mr
Lowinskey, Mr and Mrs
Lees, Mr and Mrs
Lawrie, Mr
McCaw, Mr
Macdonald, Mr
Maxwell, Mrs
Morgan, Mr and Mrs
MacTaggart, Mr
Moore, Mr
Maynard, Mr and Mrs
Nicol, Mr
Ogilvey, Mr and Mrs
Pritchard, Capt
Penny, Mr
Rose, Capt and Mrs E P
Ridley, Mr
Rugh, Mr
Sandford, Mrs
Swiney, Maj and Mrs
Stratton, Capt
Thomas, Mr
Weber, Mr
White, Mr
West, Miss
Wadia, Mr, Mrs H A and two children
Watts, Mrs

FROM BRINDISI.

Crisp, Mr and Mrs
Cable, Mr, Mrs and infant
Embleton, Mr
MacCarthy, Arch Deacon
Pitcher, Col

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Moura, Lt A M S
Querioz Capt

FROM ADEN.—Jones, Surg Capt Lloyd

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, Nov. 6.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr C S Bayley, BCS
Mr W G Bligh, B
Mr G H R Blackwell, B
Mr H J A Porter, B
Mr A C Lloyd, B
Mr Mahomed Rafique, B
Lieut M E Nuttall
Lieut C G Sinclair
Lieut J S Dallas
Lieut C J F O Johnes
Surg-Major D C Davidson
Surg-Capt D M Davidson

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr J H Cox, BCS, 2 mos
Mr R W G Marshall, B, 2 mos
Mr J Messer, B, 1 year
Mr G H R Hart, B, 1 week
Mr G H R Blackwell, B, 9½ mos
Mr J F Fleet, CIE, Bo CS, 5 mos and 21 days
Col A Chaplin, till May 20, 1897
Capt L H C Dunsterville, 14 days
Capt W E Bunbury, 7 days

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr A D Younghusband, BCS
Mr M Lawrie, BCS
Mr W H L Impey, BCS
Mr L G Smith, B
Mr G S C Cole, B
Mr G H R Hart, B
Mr W F Grahame, MCS
Lt-Col E Balfe
Lt-Col A C Batten
Lt-Col H F Farrant
Lt-Col D Robertson
Lt-Col H M Mason
Capt C W F Whyte
Capt H N Roome
Capt F W P Macdonald
Lieut F T T Moore
Lieut R Lines
Lieut R S Phillips
Lieut F W H Forteath
Miss E A Wildman

WHAT Native Princes choose to spend upon entertainments on the occasion of Viceregal visits, seems to the *Pioneer*, within certain well understood limits, to be their own affair. If a ruinous rivalry in these matters began to appear it would soon be the business of the Political Officers to take notice, and those who have any knowledge of the quiet way in which these things are done are well aware that such a tendency would be promptly checked. But the etiquette of expenditure is probably almost as well understood as the etiquette of ceremonial. It is in British territory that the arrangements vary more from time to time, and are more fairly open to public criticism. Here as well as in Native States everyone will admit that the Viceroy should travel with becoming dignity; but to decide where befitting dignity stops and where extravagant observance begins is not always easy. During the present tour for instance the Viceroy makes a stop of one day at Benares. There is a military force at Benares to receive His Excellency consisting of a wing of a British Infantry regiment, a Native Infantry regiment, and a troop of Volunteer Light Horse. But this is evidently insufficient for the solemnity of the occasion, for a battery of field artillery and a squadron of Bengal Cavalry have been requisitioned from Allahabad to be in attendance. These troops therefore will be marching up and down the Grand Trunk road for the best part of a fortnight in order that a salute may be fired on the Viceroy's arrival and that his carriage as he drives to his residence may be accompanied by sowars. Is that an adequate end for the trouble involved : and can it be suppcsed that the soldier's idea of the importance of his profession will be raised by finding that his work can be thrown aside at the busiest time of the year for the performance of a conventional ceremony ? Personally Lord Elgin is probably as little inclined as any man living to parade and display; it is the staff who arrange these matters, and in their zeal for the dignity of the office they are liable sometimes to overdo things. The idea of marching a considerable number of men from Allahabad to Benares and back all for the purpose of firing a salute certainly seems to be more in consonance with the spirit of the times of the Great Mogul than with that of these practical days of squadron-training and competitive artillery fire.

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.

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Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

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"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and is appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

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and Export Oilmen generally.

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DARK GREY,
LIGHT BROWN,
DARK BROWN
BLACK.

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Carriages and Horses, SINGLE and PAIR, of all kinds, FOR SALE and HIRE by the day, month and year, on MODERATE TERMS.

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Ditto Demi-Hunter Case	... ...	„ 140

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Ditto Hunter Case	... ...	„ 75
Ditto Demi-Hunter Case	... ...	„ 80

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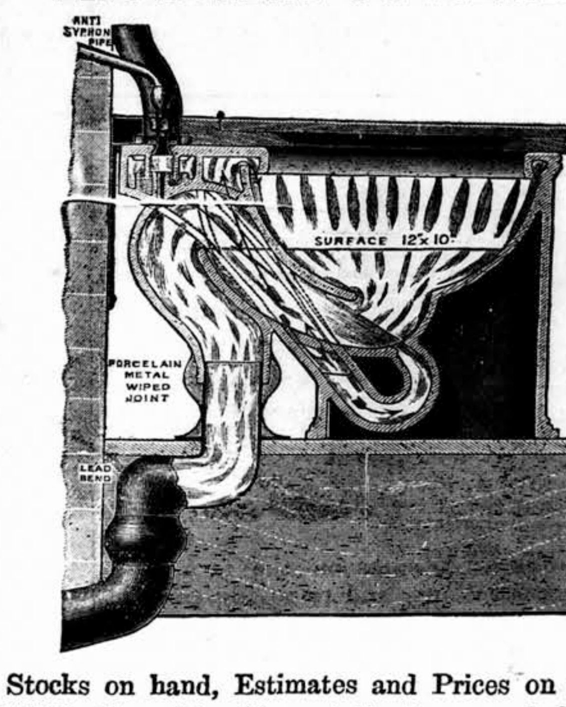

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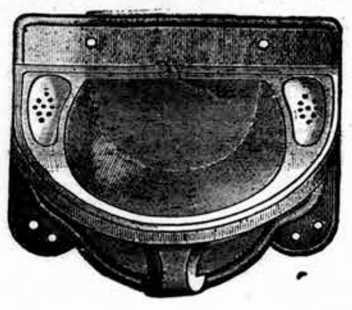

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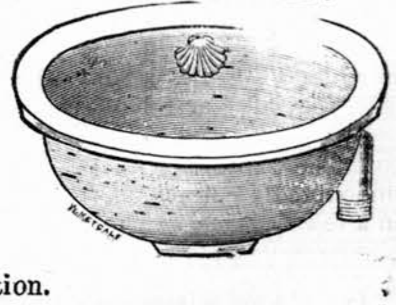

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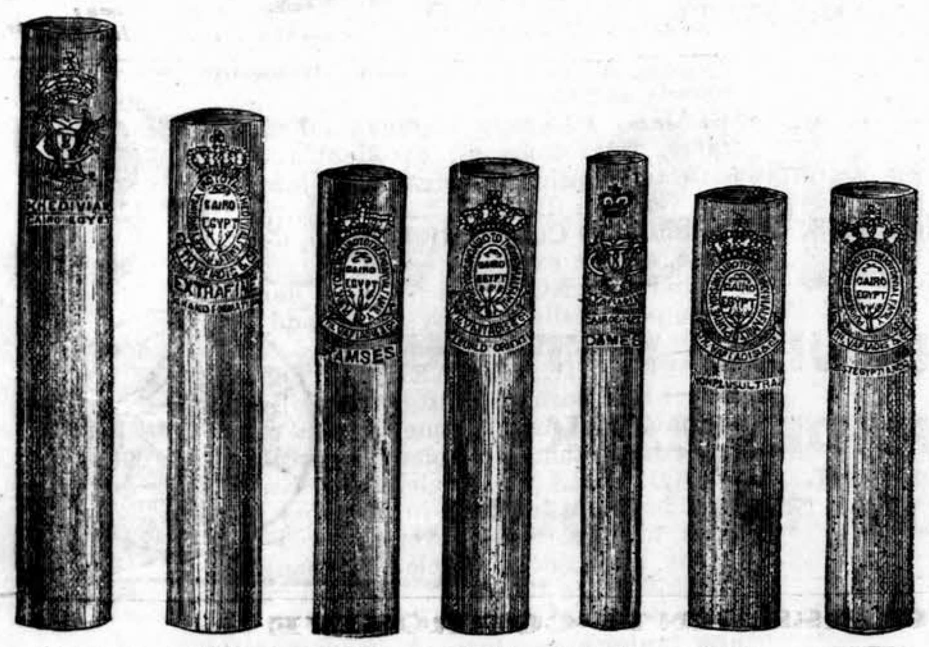

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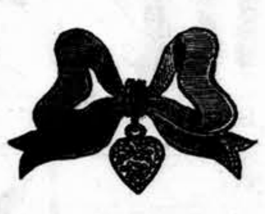
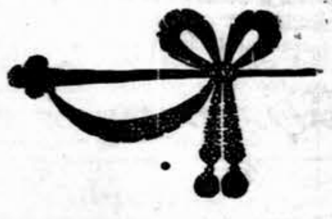
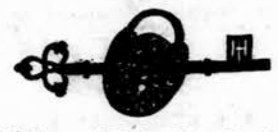

Gold Bow with pendant heart, Rs. 35.

Diamond Argosy Brooch, Diamond Hull Sails and Spars, Rs. 750.


Diamond and Pearl Fichu Brooch, Rs. 750 and Rs. 1,100.


Gold Key and Padlock set Pearls, Rs. 55.

Curb and 2 Hearts set 2 Diamonds, Rs. 47.

Gold Heart and Crescent set Ruby, Rs. 28.

Gold Curbs from Rs. 19 to Rs. 42.

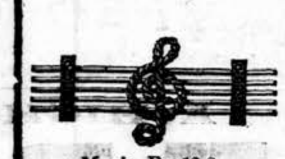
Gold Curb and Horse-shoe set Pearls, Rs. 42.

Harp, Diamond Strings, Rs. 450.

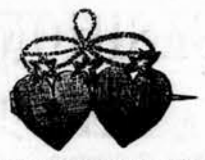
Curb and Padlock set Pearls, Rs. 26.

Gold Violin, Rs. 26.

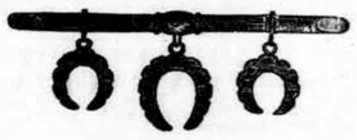
3 Swallows, Rs. 24.


Music, Rs. 16-8.

Gold Curb with Bow and Heart, Rs. 23-8.


Two Hearts and Knot set Ruby and Diamond, Rs. 46-8.

Pearl-bodied Bird, Rs. 140.

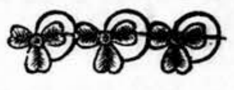

Three Gold Horse-shoes on Bamboo, Rs. 26-8.

Gold Anchor on Bar set Pearls, Rs. 30

Gold Pea Pod, Rs. 25.

Gold Rope Hearts on Bar set Pearls, Rs. 30.

Gold Buckle Brooch, Rs. 27-8.

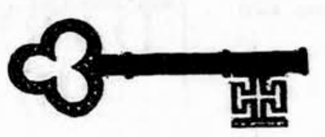

Three Pearl set Shamrocks, Rs. 24.

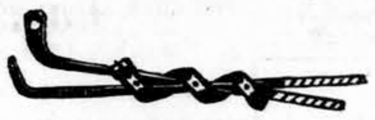
Curb and Horse-shoe set Pearls, Rs. 31.

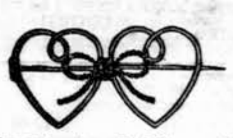
Bar and Circle set Pearl Rs. 32.

Gold Horn and Horse-shoe, Rs. 28, Rs. 31.

Two Gold Sculls, Rope and 2 Union Jacks, Enamelled in colours, Rs. 54.


Gold Key, Pearl set Handle, Rs. 50.


Gold and Platinum Golfsticks Pearl Ball, Rs. 52.


Two Hearts with Diamond set Knot, Rs. 36.

Gold Twisted Rope and Scull, Rs. 28-8.

Pearl set Horse-shoe and Nails, Rs. 32.

Diamond Crescent and Spray, Rs. 175.

Pearl set Horseshoe and Bit, Rs. 55.

Pearl set Pendant or Brooch, Rs. 95.

Gold Scull and Rope with Union Jack, Enamelled in colours, Rs. 40.

Pearl set Crescent and Star Pendant or Broech, Rs. 180.

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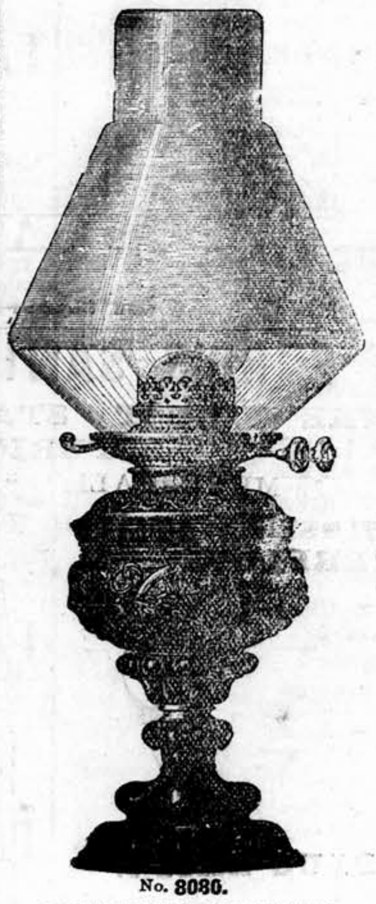
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